The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 19 by Ocean Telegraph.

Letters from Our Correspondents at Munich and Florence.

Baron Ricasoli and the Italian Bishops.

Outrages by Bandits in the South of Italy.

The Austrian Emperor and His Eighteen Parliaments.

ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria to Visit the Paris Exhibition.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18—Evening.

It is reported that Queen VICTORIA will visit the Paris Exposition, calling there while on her way to Germany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the River Platte—Lopez and His Army Discontented.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 25, VIA LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18—Evening.

It is said the allies will soon assume the offensive. Gen. LOPEZ and his army are said to be discontented.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 18—Evening.

The market for Cotton is without quotable change.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarn in that city being very dull.

Breadstuffs are active. Corn is scarce, and prices have advanced to 43 shillings ℘ quarter for mixed Western (American.) The Wheat market is also firmer, and tends upward. Coffee is rateable at 61s. @63s. ℘ hundred weight (112 lbs.) for Rio. Cheese has slightly advanced. Lard, 55s. ℘ cwt. for American. Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ℘ gallon for Pennsylvania and Canada refined.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18—Evening.

Consols for money, 90¾.

American Securities closed as follows:

United States Five-twenties........72⅜
Illinois Central Shares........81¼
Erie Railway Shares........44¾

ATLANTIC STORMS.

Stormy Weather on the Atlantic—Detention of Outward Bound Steamers at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN via HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The outward-bound American steamers have been detained at Queenstown by the prevalence of a heavy southerly gale. The steamship *Queen*, of the National Line, and the *Worcester*, of the Baltimore Line, (American) from Liverpool on Thursday, Jan. 3, arrived here late on the following day, *en route* respectively for New-York and Baltimore. They were detained here through a heavy south, southeast gale until noon to-day, when they proceeded for their respective destinations. The Royal Mail steamer *Cuba* arrived here this morning, having experienced very severe weather the entire passage across.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Baron Ricasoli and the Bishops—Parliamentary Affairs—Depredations of Brigands—The Mission of Signor Tornello—Ministerial Changes—American Travelers in Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

The letter of Baron RICASOLI to the Bishops continues to attract much attention. It affords little consolation to the clerical party, and the Italian Minister of State has answered so well the argument of the ecclesiastics that their organs take their revenge by attacking him with more vigor and less scruple than ever. Liberty is a very good thing, my dear Bishops, the Baron says, but if it is good for a few, it is good also for all. The Italian Minister, by the course he is taking, is placing himself among the reformers of the world; and if his ideas are carried out, Italy will soon find herself among the most advanced countries. With the Church divorced from political connections, Italy will be ahead of England, and next to the United States. If the priests really wish to improve the religious society of Italy, they cannot act too soon, for unless they are utterly blind to the present condition of things, they must see that the greater part of their countrymen are fast escaping not only from all ecclesiastical control, but what is worse, becoming indifferent to all religious influence. This thing is sufficiently clear, that the shop-keeping Church which has so long made merchandise of the bodies, souls and substance of the Italian people, has lost a great part of its power.

It does seem strange, that men who claim to be full of faith, and are forever preaching it, really have so little of the kind which can save society and the human soul. At Rome the Holy Father and those who surround him, seem to have more faith in worldly power, broad lands and hard cash—of which they are now sadly in need—than they do in any simple saving truth of Christ's Gospel. It made one smile to notice in the letter of thanks which the Pope ordered to be sent to the Baltimore Bishops in return for their spiritual consolation, when they were immediately reminded that the Pontiff has in the New-York money market a proposition for a loan, which the Bishops are expected to do all they can to help along. There is little danger that the majority of Italians will ever embrace any other form of religion than the Catholicism in which they were born, but the priests must find out that for the future they are to control the people by moral influences and not by force.

Baron RICASOLI is becoming not only one of the most conspicuous, but one of the most illustrious of statesmen. And yet he is almost new as a public man, for his name does not appear in the *Dictionnaire des Contemporains*, the edition printed no further back than 1858. The family of RICASOLI is one of the richest and most ancient in Tuscany. The palaces built by its members at different periods, may be found within and beyond the limits of Florence. They are monumental houses and show the pride and power and opulence of their founders. According to the published genealogy of the RICASOLI family, it can be traced back to the sixth century. It is descended from the LOMBARDS, who came down into Italy at that period with fire and sword. But the first of the name known, of which there is any distinct record, was JEREMIAH RICASOLI, who began to figure at the end of the eleventh century. This JEREMIAH, it is said, founded not less than sixty churches and convents. The remark is made of the present Baron by a cotemporary clerical writer and critic, that while his ancestor caused more than sixty monasteries and churches to be erected, the Minister of State of to-day has caused the destruction of more than six hundred.

The lower House of Parliament adjourned ten days ago, and will not come together again before the 10th of the present month. Deputies and citizens have been making an effort to enjoy the holidays which follow Christmas and the beginning of the year. The church bells have been rung at all hours for nearly a week past. The newspapers have been printing the documents contained in the *libro verde*, which gives the annual account of the foreign relations of the country. While other States have their blue and yellow books, Italy has a green book, in which she is making her first records. Some of the leading journals of Florence, such as *La Nazione* and *Il Diritto*, have from day to day, for a week past, been staggering under the weight in their large type, of the President's message. The principal newspapers in the north of Italy have also given it at full length. Italians are so intelligent that they wish to learn all that other, and especially free nations, can teach them.

We continue to hear of the depredations of brigands in the south of the Peninsula, and of the efforts of the military authorities to exterminate these bravoes. One of them, Captain of a band, DOMENICO FUOCO (Dominic Fire) by name, has shown himself more desperate than the rest, and eluded most skillfully all efforts to take him. The scene of his exploits is in the neighborhood of Capitanata, in the province of Naples. An honest *contadino* of that region, the father of two handsome daughters, had provoked the rage of the brigand by endeavoring to put the officers of justice on his track. The bandit chief had made up his mind as to the mode by which he would have revenge, and only waited an opportunity, which was soon presented. The innocent girls were in the fields, at some distance from their father's house, engaged in the usual occupation of gathering olives. The wolf was watching for his prey. The brigand chief seized the elder and more beautiful of the girls, and, springing upon his horse, galloped off toward the mountains. The terrified sister screamed in vain for aid, and only heard the cruel words: "Go and tell your father that my men shall sup well to-night, and that thus I will teach him how good a thing it is to play the spy upon the actions of DOMENICO FUOCO." Thus it is that Italy continues, unhappily, to furnish heroes for romantic tales.

We have conflicting reports about the success of the mission of Signor TONELLO at Rome, some insisting that all is going on well, and others that little headway is made. Of this we may be sure, that whoever lives long enough will know the issue.

The Italian Senate, after preparing the address in response to the royal discourse, adjourned three days ago, to meet again in a fortnight. The address is little more than a paraphrase of the King's speech.

The Sovereign came back to Florence at the beginning of the week, from one of the hunting excursions in which he takes so much delight. On the first day of the year the foreign Ministers and all the high officers of State were received at the Pitti Palace, after the fashion which the Emperor of France has set.

There are rumors about changes in the Ministry soon to take place, some going so far as to put Baron RICASOLI out of office. But every day brings some new invention.

American travelers take the lead in numbers, in this part of Europe, the present Winter. One does not know what an avalanche next year's thaw may bring. There is still a considerable number of English, but they are anxious and dispirited. They are in much the same state of mind in which we found ourselves a few years back. One meets here some of the old residents, who used to be quick to communicate to us, with a sort of affected friendly chuckle, all the bad news from our dear suffering country. Little did those prophets of evil think what wounds their brutal mockery was inflicting—wounds of the heart, when we most needed sympathy, which it will take a generation to heal. Long ago we left them to the stinging consciousness of their own shame, and to the overwhelming humiliation which we felt sure a Providence of Infinite Justice would in time bring upon them. The lessons of chastisement, which their country is now taking, and which are still reserved for it, may, if rightly used, do the people good. The retributions of the American war, whether to England, to the French Emperor, to the Southern States, or to a political party in the North, have been among the most signal in human history. ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Austrian Empire—Eighteen Legislatures Assembled at Once—Unpromising Condition of Affairs—Opposition to the Emperor—The Rinderpest Again.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, Dec. 28, 1866.

Some weeks ago FRANCIS JOSEPH assembled eighteen Parliaments in his Empire, and laid before each of them a speech written expressly for itself. In these Parliaments were represented at least eleven languages or dialects, (there may be more,) and the only ones among them all that do not require the presence of an interpreter to make the members intelligible to each other are the Hungarian and the Croatian. In the latter days of November, and all through the month of December down to the present period of time—nor are they yet done—they have been "addressing" him, and what is the result? It may be curious to look somewhat into such a complicated piece of legislative machinery, for I doubt if its equal has ever been seen since the "question of nationality" began first to be agitated on the plains of Shinar.

They appear to have had more quarreling in the Galician Parliament than in any other, except the Tyrolese. First, the Poles are in a majority there, next the Ruthenians, who speak a language much like the Russian, finally a few Germans wedged in for variety. As usual, there were three addresses prepared, but of course the Poles carried theirs through and sent it to Vienna. They were highly pleased with his late demonstrations there in favor of their nationality, and this address was probably the most agreeable in character that the Emperor received. But when it came to the transaction of business, the Ruthenians insisted on having a translator present, since the official language was Polish, which was granted them; but then, as the Ruthenian is not a written language, they desired to have the reports written out for them in Russian, and over that question they were still wrangling at last accounts. This reminds one of 1848, when the "Austrian Parliament" was assembled in Vienna, and the half-civilized members from Galicia sat in it, principally for the ten florins per day, and, not understanding German, voted "yah" or "nein," as a certain party leader on whom they kept their eyes nodded or shook his head.

There is a bad state of affairs in Galicia. The Ruthenians openly sympathize with Russia, the Poles want to become independent, the Germans want to remain Austrians, and the Jews want to make money. The amount of revolutionary elements that are at work in that province is remarkable; Polish agents are secretly circulating among them, and a numerously signed petition has lately been forwarded to the Czar, and a similar one by the Poles to FRANCIS JOSEPH, both asking for intervention in their behalf. Neighborhood quarrels are of daily occurrence.

In Prague the Germans and Jews stood together against the Tzechs, but were in a hopeless minority. The Tzech address aimed at keeping Austria divided, as now, which would tend, of course, toward preserving Bohemia free from German influences as much as possible, while the Germans and the Jews desired a return to the February Constitution, or centralization and constitutionalism. You may judge how little the Tzechs sympathize with German interests and what an element of discord they are in Austria from, the fact that when a German deputy alluded in a speech to the loss of Venetia as a national calamity, the Tzechs burst into laughter all over the House. This thing they have done more than once.

The Lower Austrian Chambers made itself famous for the furious attack it made on the Emperor right in his own capital, on BISMARCK and most other people in the world except the province of Lower Austria. One, for instance, uttered this sentence, which threatens to become immortal in Austria: "The danger is imminent that the dynasty which began with RUDOLPH, of Hapsburgh, will end with RUDOLPH, the child," (son of FRANCIS JOSEPH.)

The Tyrolese Parliament has, as you may be aware, made a total shipwreck of its debates, and been sent home in disgrace. The trouble was this: The conservatives, who are in a majority, brought in a draft for an address, in which they virtually, though with great circumspection and adroitness of phrase, sustained the Emperor's policy, (it is a singular fact that Tyrol was the only Province that had a Government majority, for in all the others the Government party was so weak that they made no issue,) and so decidedly, that the Liberals resolved to oppose it to the utmost. This they did for many days in debate, until they saw it would be of no avail, when they seceded in a body, twenty in number, and left the House without a quorum. This they did two or three days in succession, and the Governor finally dissolved the House and sent them all home.

Tyrol is also in a bad condition. It is full of exiled monks and Jesuits, from Italy, whom the people hate as they would lepers. South Tyrol is eager to go with Italy and disbanded GARIBALDIANS, and disciples of MAZZINI are constantly inflaming the people with hatred toward Austria. Trent sent a flag and a deputation to welcome VICTOR EMMANUEL to Venice, while North Tyrol is firm in the determination that they shall not be permitted to secede.

The Triest, Styrian, Salzburg, Croatian, Istrian, Transylvanian and other Parliaments present nothing of interest except the stereotyped fact that, as they severally come up to Vienna with their addresses, they are received and answered with the unvaried observation—always in their own language, however—that the Emperor will answer them at his leisure, to wit: when he hears from the Hungarians.

At last the Hungarians have finished their debates and brought up their address, and Austria is on the tip-toe of expectation as to what will be done next. The pith of their address is exactly rendered by the remark made by one of their Deputies in a speech, that "if they could be sure that the Kingdom of Hungary would continue unharmed by the fall of Austria, they would not trouble themselves in the least about making an arrangement." In their address they tell him much homely truth. Among others, this:

"Absolute power on one side, and on the other a State robbed of its constitutional rights, can never make a satisfactory and lasting compromise. We, the representatives of the nation, receive from the Constitution the right to make, in the interest of the throne and of our country, with our sovereign, the other part of the legislative power, compromises of whatever sort, but without the Constitution the exercise of this our right rests on no secure basis. There are situations in the life of a State which cannot be long maintained without bringing danger. * * * * * Such a situation exists when the internal affairs of the State remain for a long time disordered and chaotic, when the material forces of the whole and of single parts are exhausted, when faith and confidence are waning. Where will throne and government find support when its own people do not yield it?"

During the long debate that was held on this address, the Emperor sent his Foreign Minister, VON BEUST, down to Pesth to make the Hungarians a proposal such as could not well be made in the way of a public rescript or other document, but such as are often made between Governments and the representatives of the people in an informal way, to this effect: VON BEUST represented to them, in the strongest possible light, that it was necessary for Austria to have unity in her army and her recruiting system, in her finances and debts, and in her indirect taxes—these are the concessions asked of Hungary—or it would be utterly impossible for her to maintain a European policy, to have any voice in continental affairs. Now, the Emperor proposed to them in his rescript at the opening of the session that as soon as they voted these concessions he would give them the Constitution of 1848 and a responsible ministry, but he has since seen that the Hungarians are bent on having these first, so he instructed VON BEUST to tell them that if they would only draft bills providing for these measures and get them through the appropriate Committees and before the House, (he would not ask them to wait till they had passed the House,) he would restore the Constitution and appoint the ministry. Now this, I am bound to say, is a good deal for an Emperor of Austria to offer, and VON BEUST has returned from his mission in hopes (so the Vienna papers say) that the Hungarians will accept. If they will not, the Emperor, so the official organ announces, will call a Parliament from all the non-Hungarian lands, to meet on the 2d of January at Vienna, to whom he will submit all these questions between him and the Hungarians for a final decision. If they should make him the grants he asks, and the Hungarians should still continue obstinate, it is possible that they may be put under coercion early next Spring, though the other provinces would need to be much more harmonious than they have shown themselves lately to effect anything against the Hungarians.

You will remember, perhaps, that I have several times written that the secession of German Austria from the remainder was only a question of time. The Bavarian papers are publishing the programme of Prince VON HOHENLOHE, who is undoubtedly to become the Prime Minister of Bavaria, and whose policy, of course, will then become his. The "official" statement of this policy contains the following significant sentences: "It will be the chief object of his (the Prince's) policy to seek to make Bavaria so strong in all political and military relations as that it shall become a nucleus and centre for the other South German States, in alliance with the strongest German State, to group themselves about. Bavaria would also become such not only for the South German States, but also for the German Austrian—in certain contingencies."

The Prusso-Austrian negotiations on the question of a new Customs' League progress very slowly. The Prussian demands are said to be so onerous that Austria can by no means concede them. It is plain that Prussia feels herself perfectly secure in her European status, from the manner in which the Government bears itself toward Austria and toward Denmark in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein.

Germany begins again to be disturbed with the rinderpest. This is particularly the case about Cologne, here in Tyrol and near Salsburg. On the other hand, the trichinæ have altogether subsided. A petition to the Mecklenburg Parliament, a few days ago, requested the removal of the restrictions on pork that have existed since last year, and a strong argument employed was that there was as much danger of being poisoned with verdigris as with trichina, and yet the Police did not inspect copper kettles. SEGREX.

THE TERRITORIES.

Snow on the Plains—Navigation of the Colorado—Indian Massacre in Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says arrivals from the Northern Plains report that there is deeper snow than for many years. In some places along Little Blue River there are drifts of twenty feet deep.

The Denver *News* learns from one of an exploring party who recently ascended the Colorado River that that stream was navigable to the mouth of the Green River, which is within the boundaries of Colorado. The vessel used by the exploring party was large enough to have carried four such boats as used by Lieut. IVES when he explored the river.

The Salt Lake *Vidette* reports the massacre of nine men in Southern Utah, on the 5th instant, by the Indians.

Murderous Assault by a Juvenile Robber.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 19.

A boy named JOHN HAYDEN, about 15 years of age, hailing from Owego, entered the National Bank of Port Jervis on pretence of getting a bill changed. Mr. FRANCIS MARVIN, the only person in the bank at the time, turned from him for a moment, when the boy discharged a pistol at him, but the ball lodged in a large bound book. His object undoubtedly was to secure some bank notes that lay within reach. The boy for one so young bears a bad character, and is under arrest here.

Fire at Port Jervis.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 19.

A fire occurred here at 1 this morning, burning McGovern's Hotel and the Delaware House livery stables on Pike-street. The loss on the stables is about $800, insured in the Arctic, of New-York. J. J. HOYT loses $3,500 on his stock, which is insured in the Yonkers and Home Companies of New-York. H. MCGOVERN's loss is about $2,500, insured in other city companies.

Marine Disaster and Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The schooner *Sophronia*, Capt. BUENT, of and from Bucksport for New-York, with hay and potatoes, went ashore Thursday night on Cape Ann. Both vessel and cargo were lost. The mate, WILLIAM HOPKINS, and GEORGE RYAN, seaman, were lost. The remainder of the crew were saved. No insurance on the vessel.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Engineer's Department of the army for the year 1866, which was referred to the Military Committee.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions for an increased tariff on wool were presented and ordered to lie on the table. Also several remonstrances against disfranchisement on account of sex, were ordered to lie on the table.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill of last session, in favor of the selection of League Island as a depot for iron-clads of the navy. Which was ordered to be printed.

CLAIM FOR MAINTAINING VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill authorizing the payment to S. B. WALLACE and others of $35,006 50, the amount of their claim for expenses incurred by them in 1860 in paying, equipping and maintaining the territorial volunteer troops under Col. JACK HAYES in an expedition against the Piute Indians in Utah. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to grant additional land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the Northern route. Which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report whether the corporation of Washington has complied with the laws of Congress requiring a portion of the school fund to be set apart for the support of colored schools.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to construct a lateral branch of their railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSON said the charter of the company granted by the State of Maryland did not authorize the road to come this way. Maryland had a great interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and it might be to her interest not to allow the new road to come here. He suggested that the bill lie over until it was ascertained what was the truth in regard to the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. WADE said this question had been for a long time before Congress, and all that could be said on the subject had been said. Those who were interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of course did not want this opposition line. He did not see why Congress should not pass this bill. There was but one railroad now entering this city, and it was a monopoly without a rival. He (WADE) was sure the citizens of this District and of the country would lose nothing by having an additional road into the capital of the nation. It was simply a question whether the interests of the public, or the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were paramount.

Mr. JOHNSON resumed the floor. It was not the intention of the Maryland Legislature, he thought, to let the new road come to Washington; he had not seen the charter of the new road, and could not say exactly what its provisions were. He hoped the bill would be postponed until his colleague, (Mr. CRESWELL,) who was absent now, was in the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS regarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as of great importance to the West, and could not vote for a competing road which was built merely as a matter of speculation.

Mr. YATES said the entire length of the new road was seventy-one miles. The branch was ten miles. All they asked was a chance to come into Washington. He could see no objection to it.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bankrupt bill, was called for.

Mr. WADE moved to postpone the regular order for the purpose of proceeding with the railroad bill.

The yeas and nays were called for and the Senate refused to postpone the regular order. Yeas 10, nays, 21.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Fogg, Fowler, Morrell, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson, Yates—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hawes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Williams—21.

The railroad bill went over till Monday, and the bankrupt bill was taken up and read at length. It is the House bill of last session amended by the Judiciary Committee, making sixty printed pages.

The bill having been read, the question was upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The first amendment was to strike out Circuit Courts, and insert District Courts in the third section, so as to make it the duty of the former instead of the latter to appoint registers in bankruptcy upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the words, "Upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." After debate, the amendment was not agreed to. Yeas, 14; nays, 16.

The next amendment was to strike out the following from the third section:

In case of disagreement between the judges of said Court as to such appointments, or in case of vacancy in the office of District Judge, the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court shall determine the number of appointments to be made, and make such appointments.

Agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the next amendment, the Senate adjourned at 4 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the publication of the *Congressional Globe* in the form and style of the debates of the British Parliament.

DAKOTA.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Dakota Legislature relative to a geographical survey of the Blue Hill country.

MR. COFFROTH.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution to pay ALEXANDER H. COFFROTH, late Representative from Pennsylvania, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the period when he ceased to be a member. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being private bill day, the bill which was before the House, yesterday, at the close of the morning hour, "To incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the District of Columbia," came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The bill was laid on the table; yeas 69, nays 54.

The House then proceeded to call Committees for reports of a private nature.

NAVAL.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs as follows:

The House bill for the relief of RUFUS L. SPALDING, Paymaster United States Navy. Passed.

The House bill for the restoration of Lieut. TYFFE to his grade in the actual service of the navy. Passed.

The House bill for the restoration of Lieut.-Commander S. L. BREESE, United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the screw steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*.

Pending the consideration of the last, the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next bill day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting list of contracts made by the officers of the Engineer Department for the year 1866. Also transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers relative to the ship channel in the Patapsco River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also transmitting reports of tours of inspection made by Gens. RUSHING and HAZEN in reference to California.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. HALE the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PAINE, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the Act of June 3, 1863, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road from Fort Pickens, Pembina County, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MOORHEAD, on leave, introduced a bill relating to trade marks. Referred to Committee on Patents.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Senate bill for the relief of GEORGE W. FISH, Consul at Ningpo, was taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. BIDWELL, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to the California troops enlisted for three years or during the war, but discharged by reason of the termination of the war.

On motion of Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, the Joint Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing PAGE's picture of Admiral FARRAGUT, now in the Capitol Rotunda.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. SPALDING stated that he had expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Amendment were rejected by the disloyal States, it would become the duty of Congress to intervene, and so to legislate as to reconstruct those rebellious communities on the votes of the loyal citizens of those States, without respect to class or color. But if the bill under consideration were to become a law, it seemed to him to be defective in this important particular, that it did not afford any protection to that loyal class of inhabitants in the exercise of their functions as freedmen. He proposed to have them armed with power for their protection, and to that end he desired to offer an additional section to the bill, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the said States in rebellion shall be admitted to representation in Congress as aforesaid, the provisions of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; and said districts of country are hereby placed under martial law for and during the whole term aforesaid.

Mr. STEVENS accepted the amendment.

Mr. KOONTZ addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly advocating the disfranchisement of rebels and the enfranchisement of blacks.

SPEECH OF MR. SCOFIELD.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that strong as the Republic was, it could not afford to leave the people of the South in a chronic state of discontent—to let that section of the country be to the United States what Ireland was to England or Poland to Russia. He gave credit to both parties for a desire to reconstruct the Union, but they proceeded to that end by different roads. The Democratic Party, however, seemed to have come to the conclusion that the Republican policy in the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and in the Civil Rights Bill, was right; at least no one seemed to have any disposition to take the back track. If the Confederate States were brought into the Union, it would be found that the last cause would take the place in politics that the Slavery question had occupied. The Republican Party, however, proposed to bury the "lost cause," as it had buried Slavery, by a Constitutional Amendment. That Amendment was adopted by Congress four to one, and twenty-three out of twenty-six States approved it, and elected Legislatures pledged to carry it out. Only three States had given a negative answer—Delaware, three counties large; Maryland, deceived by her own Governor, and Kentucky, which never during the war rose above a dissembling neutrality. What, then, stood in the way? Not the President of the United States, because neither the Constitution nor the laws committed the question in any way to him. Not the Democratic Party, for it was virtually dead. A perfidious Secretary—one old man—charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, who sought to preserve the *debris* of the Confederacy. He stands in the way. He is plotting now a theory of estoppel. He takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States—nay, that the will of the twenty-six States—if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing, unless two or three millions of rebels in the late Confederate States sanction it. How does he expect to ignore that doctrine? Does he expect to get the sanction of the people? No, Sir. He has tried that, and failed. Will Executive patronage do it? That has failed also. But the Secretary proposes to associate with himself one other old man, who happens to hold the balance of power on a Bench of nine Judges charged with the decision of questions of law. This old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his codiplomatist on the Bench the precedent by which he is to govern. An Englishman once, on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack; he is lame and blind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" said the traveler. "His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman, "I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked upon a false trail." [Laughter and applause.]

The Speaker hammered with his mallet to restore order. Mr. SCOFIELD, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out? No, suggested STEVENS in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. The remark was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

Mr. SCOFIELD, resuming, said that this old Judge, at the direction of this old diplomatist, undertook to decide that the people of the country had no power in it, and undertook by a single twitch of his gown to launch into the Government the *debris* of the Confederacy like an old torpedo, unexploded, but with lighted fuse. The Secretary had chosen, without authority of law, to send the Constitutional Amendment to the Confederate States, and solicit their action upon it, and then pointed to that as a precedent for his Judge. He was trying to get all the branches of the Executive Department to take action that would make further precedents. The Secretary of the Interior was instructed by him to send to the rebel communities agricultural scrip which can only be given to States, and the Treasury and Post-office Departments were being urged out of their way to give in some shape or other a recognition nod. But what the Secretary relied upon most was the continued existence and toleration of his own pet Governments by Congress. He would say that the Executive Department had recognized them as States, and that Congress had seen his little State Governments running down there a year—a year and a half or two years—and had done nothing to set them aside.

Mr COOPER asked Mr. SCOFIELD whether the House had not by resolution directed its clerk (Mr. MCPHERSON) to forward the Constitutional Amendment to the different States, before it was known that the Secretary of State had forwarded it.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was not sure about that. In conclusion he pointed the House to the spectacle of the obstacles interposed to the execution of the national will by the tinkle of one old man's bell, and the rustle of another old man's gown.

SPEECH OF MR. WARD.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. If Congress would only adopt the doctrine of kindness instead of persecution, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction might be discharged. He denounced this bill as a bill of forcible secession. The secession of 1861, he said, differed from that of 1867 in this, that the first was voluntary while the last was involuntary and compulsory. What the country needed was peace, repose—profound, healthful, substantial peace. Peace was indispensable to the maintenance of public credit, to the payment of the public debt, to all the material interests of the country. Could that peace be got by irritation? Could the wounds of the country be healed by irritation? No. Perfect peace and repose were indispensable to the healing of those wounds. Speaking of negro suffrage he said that the present status of the negro reminded him of a picture he had seen, representing a woman beating her husband with a broomstick, while in the background a negro was kicking a dog, and saying: "Massa licks me, missus licks me, missus licks master and I lick you, you infernal dog!" So Congress bosses the Freedman's Bureau, the Freedman's Bureau bosses the darkey and the darkey bosses the white man. [Laughter.] He appealed against the doctrine of persecution, against the doctrine that treason must be made odious. The penalty which the people of the South had paid for going into civil war was punishment enough. The children in the Southern States were crying for bread, and Congress was answering that cry by denunciations of vengeance.

"Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun."

Not only did Congress refuse them bread to feed the body, but it also refused to feed the mind, the House having recently adopted a resolution forbidding sending to the Southern States Agricultural College Script. God had said, "Let there be light," but this House, by its vote, had said, "Let darkness prevail." He closed his remarks by appealing for peace and conciliation.

REMARKS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. PLANTZ spoke in support of the bill, while favoring, however, the reference of the bill, and substitute to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He took strong ground in favor of annulling the existing State Governments in the South, disfranchising the rebels and enfranchising the blacks.

Mr. MILLER indicated that he would at the proper time offer as an amendment an additional section, providing that no State shall be admitted to representation in Congress until it ratified the Constitutional Amendment. He said he understood that the gentleman having charge of the bill had no objection to the amendment. He went on and made a speech in support of the bill and his amendment. He declared that if the Southern States did not adopt the Constitutional Amendment they would have to stay out of the Union forever, so far as his vote was concerned.

CLERK.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. BLAINE the Speaker gave his decision, that the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States was, under the terms of the resolution, entitled to the continuous services of a clerk until the Committee should be discharged.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then, at 4:30 adjourned till Monday.

WESTERN STATES.

Robbery in Louisville—Navigation—The Kentucky Senatorship.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 18.

STARR & BROS. dry goods store was robbed by burglars last night of $1,000 worth of silks.

The river is rising slowly and is full of ice. The water is now seven feet ten inches deep. The canal and steamboat men think the river will be stationary by morning.

If it should not, many coal boats along the river are in danger from the ice which is drifting in some cases in tiers six feet thick. Weather cloudy. Mercury, 20; barometer, 28.80.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 18.

Another ballot for United States Senator in the Kentucky Legislature took place to-day. JAMES SPEED (Radical) received 42 votes; POWELL, 40; HARDING, 21 and DAVIS 33.

Robbery in St. Louis—Tobacconists' Convention—Business of the Port—Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A merchant of Litchfield, Ill., named A. A. BAUNING, was robbed at the East St. Louis depot on Thursday night of $10,000, which he was bringing to this city to deposit. There is no clue to the robber.

The tobacco men of this city will send a delegation to the Convention of tobacco manufacturers to be held in Washington Feb. 6.

Four thousand and eighty-eight steamers arrived from Cairo last year.

A snow-storm commenced early this morning, has continued all day and promises to last all night.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Railroad War—Eloquence in the Assembly—Assembly Committees—Increased Expenditures of the Legislature—Retrenchment and Printing Bills.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

The subject of all engrossing interest with the people of Albany, and, indeed, with the representatives of the people of the whole State just at this time, is the war between the two great railroad corporations which have their terminus in this ancient city. The Albanians had hardly done congratulating themselves that after a controversy with the Trojans, which was carried through all the Courts of the country, and which was waged as long and as fiercely as the Trojan war of an earlier date, they had succeeded in their darling object of bridging the Hudson and had not yet become familiarized with the spectacle of the "red bird" cars rolling over the bridge and through their city on their way from New-York to Buffalo, when, as it would seem, at the mere caprice of a great railroad king—for public opinion here seems unanimous in fixing the entire blame on the Harlem management—the connection is severed, the bridge deserted, and passengers with their baggage thrown out into the snowdrifts of Greenbush to find their way across the frozen Hudson in this Arctic weather as best they may. The sentiment of the Legislature seems as unanimous as to the quarter in which the responsibility for this state of affairs rests as among the people outside of it, as may be inferred from the unanimity with which Senator MURPHY's bill designed to enforce the resumption of the broken connection, passed the Senate under a suspension of the rule, and the equal unanimity with which the resolutions ordering an investigation were adopted in the Assembly. The Railroad Committee of the latter body entered promptly and energetically upon their work, and a large mass of testimony bearing upon the question was taken yesterday and last evening. So far the testimony is principally of a one-sided character, the officers of the Central Road having been first examined, but rebutting testimony will be invited from the Harlem management, and every effort made to have a full and thorough investigation. Mr. LITTLEJOHN is conspicuous in his efforts to remedy this great public inconvenience. Much has been said as to the evils to be apprehended from the combination of great monied corporations, but from the experiences of the past week it would seem as if their quarrels were much more to be dreaded. Loss of life is reported—I cannot ascertain whether truly or not—to have already resulted from the rude treatment to which passengers are subjected.

ELOQUENCE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly, during the last two days, has presented more the appearance of a debating club than of a house of legislation. It seems to be the rule with all large bodies, or bodies representing the popular element, that the flood of oratory will at times overleap all business, and the most frivolous matters be made the subject of long-winded and turgid debate for hours together. Thus a motion to purchase two copies of the New-York City Directory for the Assembly Library, was yesterday debated for an hour greatly to the edification of several respectable old ladies in the gallery, who showed plainly in their countenances that they were convinced that this Legislature at any rate, could not be one of those dishonest ones they had read about, since men who would so closely criticize one expenditure of $7, and show such deep concern at the idea of wasting even that small amount of the State's money, must needs be honest. Yet, unless all appearances are deceptive, they will have opportunities of seeing franchises worth millions voted away before this session is over, without so much as ruffling the surface of the Chamber. This may possibly be explained by the fact that the discussion of these measures usually takes place in committees, the members of which have duly weighed the arguments presented before the bills are acted upon by the House.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

I telegraphed you briefly yesterday to the effect that an effort was to be made to enlarge two or three of the most important standing committees, by adding two members to each of them. The Committee on the Revision of the Rules this day reported in favor of enlarging the Standing Committee on Cities to that extent. Hereupon arose a debate which was earnest and excited enough; there was not a bit of buncombe about *this* discussion at all events. Some idea of the public spirit of Assemblymen, and of their eagerness to watch over the interests of the Metropolis, which chiefly occupy this Committee, may be formed from the fact, stated this morning on the floor, without contradiction, that the Speaker was beset, on this appointment, by sixty determined applicants for positions in it. It now consists of seven. Fifty-three of these applicants were of course disappointed and the majority of them have since wandered about the halls with an air of incurable gloom on their countenances, refusing to be comforted. It may be imagined what a commotion the prospect of letting two more of them into this favorite Committee, this oasis in the legislative desert, created on the floor. Who knew which of them would draw the brilliant prize? The motion was about to be adopted almost unanimously, (a proposition by a waggish member that the candidates should not vote very properly receiving no attention,) when the members of the Committee sprang to the rescue. They wanted no rivals near their throne, and they complained bitterly of the discourtesy of adding to their number without at least consulting them as to the necessity of the step. Their remonstrances would not have availed, however, had not Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, who is understood not to favor the enlargement, raised the point of order that the proposition to enlarge being in the nature of a change in the rules of the House, could not be acted upon without one day's notice. This point, being well taken, ended the debate, and the expectants were remanded back to despair.

ADDING TO THE PENSION ROLL.

The number of places provided by the Legislature for the hungry swarm of office-seekers who surround it, continues to increase year by year. The same Assembly which debated the Directory question on economical grounds yesterday one hour, to-day resolved, without a word of objection, to appoint two more clerks of committees. Now nearly half of the committees have clerks, and in a year or two, at the present rate of progress, every one of them will have one. Six years ago only two—the Ways and Means and the Judiciary—were permitted to employ clerks, and inasmuch as there was in each of them a large amount of clerical work to be done which no member could have accomplished without giving almost his whole time to it, it seemed a real necessity in these cases. Now the question is not where clerks are needed, but where an opening can be found to get one in. And in addition, many of the Committees are now employing boys as messengers or pages, so that the floor swarms with sharp urchins who ought to be learning some useful business, but who, as it is, are training for the lobby, many of them already showing a surprising degree of precocity in that pursuit. Where and how is all this to end?

RETRENCHMENT.

I must, in justice, chronicle one real reform which was accomplished this morning, and for which the people of the State are probably indebted to Comptroller HILLHOUSE, Mr. LITTLEJOHN and two or three other public spirited men in the Assembly. Hitherto a very loose system of printing documents has prevailed; whatever documents, in whatever style the Printing Committee recommended were ordered by the House *nem. con.*, and the consequence is that loads of trashy reports and "transactions," printed at vast expense, are ac- the Assembly adopted a rule that no documents shall be ordered from the State Printer until the Comptroller shall have ascertained from that gentleman, and reported to the House, what the exact cost will be.

Here is one step in the right direction, as this course must effectually check the evil complained of.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 19.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. HISCOCK reported a bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of the State to the first day of April.

STATE CANALS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, from the Canal Committee, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Auditor of the Canal Department be and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House at an early date, a detailed statement of the awards made pursuant to the legislative acts passed in the years 1865-6, for loss or damage growing out of the construction, operation or maintenance of the canals of this State, the amount paid upon such awards, the amount remaining unpaid, and out of what funds the same can be constitutionally paid; also, his opinion as to what, if any, legislation is necessary to provide for such payment; and also that he communicate a detailed statement of the amount allowed to canal contractors in excess of what the contracts provided for, since the adoption of the contract system.

COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Rules reported a resolution in favor of increasing the Committee on Cities from seven to nine members, which was afterward recommitted.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. CREAMER—Appointing CHARLES O'CONOR, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, GEORGE G. BARNARD and others, a commission to revise and amend the charter of the City of New-York.

By Mr. YOUNGLOVE—To prohibit the directors and managers of one railroad company in this State from being directors and managers in parallel or competing railroad companies, and for other purposes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEED—To facilitate proof of title acquired under sheriff's sale.

By Mr. DEVLIN—To incorporate the New-York and Texas Transportation Company.

By Mr. HALSEY—To regulate the carriage of passengers by railroad companies, and to facilitate the duties and obligations of carriers and passengers in relation thereto.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To incorporate the German Mission House Association of the port of New-York.

By Mr. SANFORD—To amend the charter of the Oneida Savings Bank.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH—That the Trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum are hereby ordered to report at an early day the number of patients now in said institution; which was adopted.

By Mr. MILLSPAUGH—Reciting the provisions of the statute compelling railroads to place signs at road-crossings as a warning to travelers, and reciting the Harlem Railroad Company has not obeyed or regarded the provisions of the statute, to the great peril of travelers and others having occasion to cross their railroad track; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Attorney-General is hereby called upon to ascertain the facts of the case and to institute suit for the recovery of damages and penalties for such neglect of the law.

The resolution was laid over under the rule.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Boiler Explosion at Newburgh—One Man Killed and Several Others Injured.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWBURGH, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the large boiler in the machine-shop of the Washington Iron Works, in this city, exploded, throwing down the wall of the building in which it was situated, fatally injuring the fireman, and seriously if not fatally injuring a number of others. The fireman died immediately after being extricated from the ruins.

It seems that Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, the engineer, was not on duty at the time on account of sickness, and the care of the engine was left to HUGH ELWOOD, the fireman, a trustworthy, careful man, who had been employed in that capacity for a number of years. About five minutes before the accident took place some core-makers, working in the moulding-shop just south of the boiler, noticed that it leaked, and one of them called the fireman's attention to the fact. Mr. ELWOOD, on being informed of the leak, went to try the water in the boiler, and opened the upper cock, which, according to the statement of Mr. WARREN DURFEE, a machinist, who was working at a lathe about thirty feet from the boiler, emitted nothing but the blue gas, the ignition of which causes explosion. He had no sooner opened the second cock than the boiler exploded, tearing out the north brick wall of the building, strewing the whole width of Washington-street with bricks and timbers, and filling part of the moulding shop with the *debris*. Mr. ELWOOD was thrown violently against a wall, and the mass of the building came down upon him, a large beam falling across his breast. A lad named THOMAS PERROTT, who was working among the core-makers, and with them had tried to escape when it was said that the boiler leaked, was thrown by the force of the explosion from a pair of iron stairs leading to the machine shop on the second floor of the building, he being the last one out. The others escaped without injury. PERROTT was severely, but not dangerously scalded. OWEN MURPHY, a moulder, did not share in the apprehensions of danger felt by his comrades, and remained at his work. He was overwhelmed with the falling bricks, and scalded by the escaping steam. His side was crushed in, and he received other injuries from which it is doubtful if he can recover.

As soon as the confusion resulting from the accident could be allayed, search was instituted for the missing. The foreman was soon discovered in the position stated, still alive, and moving his legs and arms, which were free, in the vain attempt to release himself. Strong hands were soon at work in the effort to extricate him, and in about one hour after the accident he was taken out. He died while being conveyed from the shop to the office on the opposite side of Water-street. He was a man of about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Several companies of firemen arrived on the ground soon after the explosion, and rendered effective aid in preventing the buildings from taking fire.

As soon as possible after the occurrence Justice FOWLER impaneled a Jury and held a Coroner's inquest on the dead body of HUGH ELWOOD, the fireman. The following is the verdict of the Jury: "That HUGH ELWOOD came to his death from the explosion of a boiler in the shop of the Washington Iron Works, of which boiler deceased was in charge at the time; that the explosion was caused by an imperfection in the boiler, and that, in the opinion of the Jury, the owners of the boiler have not exercised proper precaution against such an explosion by necessary superintendence, examination and repairs of the same."

OWEN MURPHY, mentioned above, will probably die.

MIDDLE STATES.

Negro Murdered Near Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Last night a disturbance occurred at the Half-way House, between Harrisburgh and Highspire, the parties engaged being colored men from this city. During the difficulty JACOB JONES stabbed BENJAMIN MOORE in the abdomen. The wounds were not dressed until this morning, and the victim died to-night.

The Storm at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The late cold weather was the severest known in ten years, and placed a complete embargo on steamboat travel on Chesapeake Bay and James River. No Baltimore steamer arrived here since Wednesday. The steamer *Aunamessix* is frozen up. Hampton Roads is filled with floating ice, coming from James River and Elizabeth River. The thermometer descended as low as six degrees, and the wind is keen and cutting. Vessels arriving from outside report the cold intense, and an unprecedented succession of northwest gales.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MONA.

Day and night, and night and day,
I pray, and cannot choose but pray,
With lowly bended brows:
God, let the glory come to pass
Of Easter-daisies in the grass,
And green leaves on the boughs!

All sick and pale my Mona lies,
All pale and sick, with longing eyes—
A flower that dies for rain;
And day and night my heart's wild beats
Cry for a thousand sweetest sweets
To charm away her pain.

O waters bound with curdling rime!
Come dancing on before your time,
Through mists of silver spray;
And, picking out your tenderest trills,
Come yellow bills, come mellow bills,
And sing your lives away!

O little golden-bodied bees,
Hum tunes her heavy heart to ease!
And butterflies, so fair,
Upon your wings of red and brown,
Balance before her up and down,
And brighten all the air!

All buds with unfulfilled hours
Have birth at once in perfect flowers,
I charge you, in love's name;
For when the unsanctioned is allied
So nearly to the sanctified,
Not Heaven itself can blame!

Then shall the lily leave the shade,
And tend her like a waiting-maid,
Making her pillow sweet;
The rose shall to her window climb,
And tell her that the low-leaved thyme
Is waiting for her feet.

O drowsy-lidded violets!
Constellate flower that never sets!
And blush-bells, low and small,
And pinks, and pansies, plain and pied,
And sovereign marigolds beside—
My Mona needs you all!

O star-flower, pushing from your breast
The dead leaves, shine out with the rest!
And from the garden beds,
Ye daffodilies, made of light,
To please her with a pretty sight,
Toss high your lovely heads!

Low lying in her pallid pain,
A flower that thirsts and dies for rain,
I see her night and day;
And every heart-beat is a cry,
And every breath I breathe a sigh—
O for the May! the May!

—*Atlantic Monthly for February.*

A SHOT AT TWELVE PACES.

From London Society.

"A Prussian officer killed in a duel, I see," said Galton, laying down the *Times*.

"Every man who fights a duel is a fool, who's better out of the world than in it," said Dormer, laying down the law.

"And the seconds are worse than the principals: they share the folly and not the danger," said Bingham, taking up the strain.

"Gently, gently! Sweeping censure is always unjust," said Morley, taking up the speaker.

"Heydey, Morley! You are not a dueling man, are you? You never left the Rue de la Paix to walk in the Champ de Mars, surely!"

"Well, I was very nearly a second once."

"Very nearly! Didn't the fight come off?"

"No."

"How was it? A very decided challenge, I suppose, and then the principals fought—shy, eh?"

"No, no; the principals were in serious earnest about it, I assure you."

"Then the authorities interfered and stopped the fun, perhaps?"

"Wrong again. Not a soul threw the least obstacle in the way of the meeting."

"Well, how was it, then?"

"Why, the fact was that when we got to the ground—but perhaps I'd better tell you the whole story."

"By all means," said Galton. "Silence, gentlemen. Silence, there. Monsieur, *raconte*." And accordingly Monsieur recounted the following:

When I was shooting in India I one morning received a letter, expressed in some such terms as these:

DEAR MORLEY: I have a little shooting party on and want your assistance. Come, as soon as possible, to Harrison's bungalow; we will make all arrangements there, and you can go and call on O'Flaherty at once. We are going to have a shot at large game, for a change. Don't delay a moment. In these cases the scent should be followed while it's warm. The fellow's a big brute, and shall not escape me if I know it. He's caught a Tartar this time. We'll put an ounce of lead into his carcase before he's twenty-four hours older or I'm not yours, ever,

DENNIS O'DOWD.

"A tiger, by Jove! I thought. A tiger at last."

I had been waiting for weeks in the hope of getting a shot at a tiger, and had been repeatedly tantalized with reports of one being somewhere in the neighborhood. The jungle came down to within a very short distance of the place where I was staying, and the country looked the very ideal of what a tiger country should be; but I had never had the luck to get a shot at one yet, although for some time past there had been rumors that a tiger was about. He had been seen here, and heard of there; he had carried off a sheep in one place, and a bullock in another; but still no one had been able to find out anything as to his actual whereabouts sufficiently definite to make it of any use our going after him. But now, thought I, O'Dowd must have got the bearings of the beast pretty accurately. I could have wished that Dennis had been a little less flowery and 'tropical' in his account, but he always was a funny dog; the drift of his letter was clear enough; and if the tiger's having caught a Tartar was not a mere figure of speech, the animal must be a very fine one. The part about O'Flaherty puzzled me a little; it had always struck me that he and O'Dowd were by no means warm friends; O'Flaherty was always chaffing O'Dowd, and O'Dowd always vowing vengeance against O'Flaherty. But it was all fun, perhaps; and O'Flaherty was a great hand at tiger shooting, I dared to say. At any rate, hurrah for the tiger! And I hurried off to Harrison's bungalow, where I found O'Dowd, with an expression of the utmost determination upon his face, drinking pale ale as if he meant it.

"Well, O'Dowd," said I, "we're to have a shot at him at last, are we?"

"That we are," said he, "or I'll post him."

Post him! Post a tiger! O'Dowd was still at his jokes.

"Well! and when is it to be?" I asked.

"I won't have it delayed longer than to-morrow morning," answered Dennis. "You must go to O'Flaherty at once, and if he prefers this evening—faith! all the better."

"Oh! it depends upon him, does it?" said I.

"Well, of course it does," said O'Dowd, "to a certain extent, but not later than to-morrow morning, mind. And now I'll tell you all about it."

"Ay, let's hear all about the gentleman," said I, eagerly. "He's been playing with us long enough. We'll put a bullet into his hide now."

"That we will, my boy," returned O'Dowd, "Now just listen to me. As I was walking up here last night, I met him sauntering——"

"What! You met the beast, you say?"

"And you may call him a baste," said O'Dowd. "He was that for certain. He'd had too much; I'll take my oath of that."

"Glutted with carnage," I muttered.

"I could see it at once," continued O'Dowd; "I took his measure at a glance."

"Well," said I, anxious to know his size, "and——"

"And I could see that he'd had a deal more than a taste of the cratur," though he carried it off in such a mighty easy way."

"Carried it off easily, did he?" said I: a sheep or a bullock, of course. "What! he was off with it to his den, no doubt?"

"No doubt," said O'Dowd; "he generally finishes his evening in his own den, the insentiable thief. Well, when he saw me, he came towards me, roaring——"

"Roaring! Came towards you!" I exclaimed. "[illegible]! you took it very coolly. Didn't you [illegible]"

"[illegible]" said O'Dowd, as if uncertain whether to be offended or not; "will you please to be serious, Morley. This is no joke I'm telling you."

"No joke! My dear O'Dowd, I should think not, indeed. What did you do?"

"When he saw me, I tell you, he pulls his cigar out of his mouth——"

"Eh! What? Cigar!"

"And comes towards me, roaring out, 'What are you doing out o' bed, O'Dowd? Go home with you. You've got chewbercles in your lungs. Go home!'"

"The tiger said," I gasped out.

"Tiger! What are you after, Morley?"

"Who said you'd got tubercles?"

"Who? Why, O'Flaherty."

"Oh, confound O'Flaherty!" I said. "Why the plague are you always bringing his name in? Tell me about the tiger."

"What tiger?" said O'Dowd. "In the name of mystery, what tiger?"

"Why the tiger we're going to shoot, of course."

"I'm going to shoot no tiger. I'm going to shoot O'Flaherty."

"Shoot O'Flaherty! What are you going to shoot him for?"

"Why, didn't you understand? He told me I'd got chewbercles."

"And so this precious note of yours," said I, producing the epistle, "was to tell me that you're going to fight O'Flaherty?"

"Faith! and you may say that," replied O'Dowd. "I thought I'd put it delicately."

"By Jove! you put it so delicately that I thought it all referred to tiger shooting."

"And did you so?" said Dennis, with some pride. "Begad! I always was a neat hand at letter-writing."

"But you're not serious, I hope, O'Dowd," I said. "You don't really mean that you intend to shoot O'Flaherty?"

"I'll be shot if I don't," returned O'Dowd, very decidedly. "He told me I'd got chewbercles in my lungs."

And there was very little doubt that O'Flaherty was right. A few years afterward the fact became fatally evident. Death, and a P. M. examination, put it beyond all question. But even if there had been no grounds for it, the idea of shooting a man for such a reason as this was absurd.

"My dear fellow," said I to O'Dowd, "this must not be allowed to go on. I can't consent to act as your friend in such a case as this. It would be a different matter if he'd given you the lie, or——"

"Given me the lie!" said O'Dowd. "Didn't he tell me I'd got chewbercles, when I haven't anything of the kind. Isn't that giving me the lie, to all intents and purposes; giving me the lie in the throat as deep as to the lungs, as Shakespeare says, eh? Once for all, will you undertake the matter?"

"I'd rather be excused," I said.

"Very good," said O'Dowd; "then I wish you good morning. I'll go and call on O'Grady."

O'Grady! The most determined fire-eater in the Empire. If he called on O'Grady it would end in a fight as certainly as doomsday. If I undertook it, we might perhaps come to some arrangement; so, with much reluctance, I told Dennis that he might command me.

"I knew you'd never spoil sport," said O'Dowd. "Now, look here, Morley, you go at once to O'Flaherty, and give him to understand that I require——"

"For heaven's sake, my dear O'Dowd," said I anxiously, "don't be too hard upon him. Put it as peaceably as you can."

"Just what I'm going to do," said O'Dowd. "You go to O'Flaherty, and tell him that I require a written apology, which must contain a confession that he was drunk at the time of speaking, and a declaration of his full belief that I've no more got chewbercles than he has. If he declines to give this, I expect immediate satisfaction. I can't put it more peaceably than that, now, can I?"

I certainly thought it possible, but as O'Dowd adhered to his own opinion, that did no good at all. So, armed with this peaceable message, I took my way to O'Flaherty, whom I found sitting lazily upon a cane-bottomed chair, and surrounded by soda-water bottles.

"Ha! Morley," said he, "delighted to see you, upon me conscience. Will you take a peg?* No! You'd better. I've done little else ever since I got up. Well! yes, I was a little sprung last night; just a drappie in me ee, as that Scotch fellow says in his infernal brogue. Begad! looking back upon last night's proceedings, reminds me of those dissolving views, where each picture gets misty, and runs into the next."

"I suppose, then, you have no very distinct recollection of the people you met last night, have you?" I inquired.

"Faith! no," said he; "my memory might be clearer."

"Well, the fact is, I'm come upon a very unpleasant mission. You don't remember meeting O'Dowd, do you?"

"It's O'Dowd you mean!" said O'Flaherty, thoughtfully. "Begad, then, I don't."

"Ah! You did meet him, though, and he says insulted him greatly."

"And did I insult him?" said O'Flaherty, taking up a soda-water bottle. "That's mighty curious. How did I do it?"

"Well, it seems you said something about his having tubercle of the lung, and he does not like it. He's rather touchy about his chest, you know."

"Aye, I know. And did I tell him that?"

"Yes, you told him that he'd got tubercle; and he took the speech so much to heart, that I am come from him to say that he expects an apology."

"Begad, and were you told to say that?"

"I was, indeed; and I'm sure, my dear fellow, you must see how extravagantly absurd we shall all make ourselves if this affair proceeds any further. Every mess-room in India will be laughing at the Tubercle duel. I am sure you must perceive the truth of this, and the absolute necessity of putting a stop to it at once. By Jove, Sir, we shall never hear the last of it till the day of our death."

"You may say that, indeed," said O'Flaherty, laughing. "Faith, it won't be only O'Dowd who'll be troubled with chewbercles, will it?"

"No, that it won't. It's not generally considered an infectious disorder, but it will infect us, at any rate," said I.

"Change of air will be the only thing for us," said O'Flaherty.

"Then, look here, my dear O'Flaherty," said I, pushing a writing-case toward him; "just scratch two or three lines to say that last night you were, as you've just said, troubled with a drappie in your ee; and you may add—it's as well to do the thing handsomely while you are about it—that you have perfect faith in the integrity of O'Dowd's lungs. Come, what do you say?"

Pop went the soda-water.

"That," said O'Flaherty.

"That! Explain, please."

"That's all the apology that ye'll get from me."

"But, my good sir, if you don't ap——explain in some way, O'Dowd insists upon fighting."

"And by the blessed St. Patrick," said O'Flaherty, his speech becoming ten times more Irish than before at the mention of the national pastime—"And by the blessed St. Patrick, I'll humor his fancy. If it's foighting he manes, I'll foight him with all me sowl—with all the pleasure in life, begad. Ye can't fright Tim O'Flaherty into an apology by telling him that foighting's the alternative, I promise ye."

"Fright you," said I; "I never dreamed of frightening you. But reflect for a moment upon the absurdity of the affair. Come, old fellow, stretch a point, and save us from universal ridicule."

"Faith, not I," said O'Flaherty; "the prospect don't trouble me at all to speak of."

"Then you decline to apologize altogether?"

"There, if you haven't stated the case exactly."

"Then I have no resource but to ask you for the name of your friend, if you really will not be persuaded to——"

"I can't really undertake to be persuaded, me dear friend. Are you going? Well, good-bye; I'll send some one to call upon you in a twinkling."

Disgusted exceedingly, I took my leave and returned to my quarters. The idea of two fellows shooting at each other for no better reason than that one had accused the other of having diseased lungs, was so confoundedly ridiculous that, setting aside the unpleasantness of being engaged in an affair of this kind at all, I would have given anything to be able to wash my hands of it. But what was to be done? When the two principles—both of them Irishmen, too—were resolved on fighting, what could stop them? Perhaps O'Flaherty's friend, who would, of course, be of my mind about the serious farce in which we were compelled to act, might be able to hit upon some means of getting out of it. I would see what could be done when he arrived. It was really such utter nonsense that a peg was the only thing to restore a fellow's equanimity after two such interviews.

"Before I had finished the peg, O'Flaherty's friend made his appearance. He was unknown to me. We both bowed."

"Mr. Morley, I belave."

"Upon my life, another Irishman; and my hopes of a peaceable termination to the affair took flight at the very sound of his voice.

"Allow me to introjuice myself—Lieut. Doolan, —th Regiment. I came from Mr. O'Flaherty."

"Oh, yes," said I, affecting to have been momentarily forgetful of that little matter. "Very happy to make your acquaintance, though I could wish it had been under pleasanter conditions."

"Not at all," said Mr. Doolan, in a tone of the most perfect contentment, "not at all. It's not meself that's going to quarrel with the conditions."

This might be only politeness toward me, but I thought it sounded more like satisfaction at his mission.

"Mr. O'Flaherty has, no doubt, instructed you fully as to how the matter between himself and Mr. O'Dowd stands."

"Quite so, qui e so," said the Lieutenant.

"Then I feel certain, Mr. Doolan, that you must agree with me that this affair cannot be allowed to proceed."

Doolan simply stared.

"You can scarcely avoid feeling," I continued, "that the cause of quarrel is too slight for us to permit our friends to peril their lives about such a trifle."

"Thrifle!" ejaculated Doolan.

"Now, can't we hit upon some method for bringing to a peaceable issue a business which, if proceeded with to the end at present proposed, must, as I'm sure you perceive, bring nothing but ridicule upon all engaged in it."

"Faith, then," said Mr. Doolan, warmly, "I perceive nothing of the kind. Hark ye, Mr. Morley; I came here to arrange peaceably the time and place for this meeting, and not to dispute about the rights and wrongs of the matter, or to question the good sense which no doubt induced both the gentlemen to take the fair and honorable course which they have taken. May I beg, Sir, that you will enter, as soon as you conveniently can, upon the rale business for which I am here?"

"There was nothing for it but to pocket the olive, and do as the Lieutenant wished. Time and place were agreed upon, and Doolan rose to take his leave. As we were shaking hands in the most friendly manner, I said, "By the way, Mr. Doolan, I must not forget to tell you that I have nothing at all in the shape of a dueling pistol; perhaps you are better provided."

"Make yourself perfectly easy about that, Mr. Morley," said Doolan, who would no more have been without hair triggers than hair brushes; "I never travel without the peacemakers. *Au revoir.*" And Mr. Doolan took his departure, after receiving my assurance that I would call upon the surgeon, and make sure of his attendance upon the ground.

I cheerfully undertook to do this, as I was determined that, at any rate, the surgeon should not be an Irishman, and I had some hopes that he might be able to suggest some way out of the difficulty. Accordingly, after writing a couple of lines to O'Dowd to say that I had arranged everything, and to inform him of the time and place, I set off at once to look up the surgeon. His name was Hale, a thoroughly scientific man, devoted to his profession, and as little likely as anybody to have any sympathy with the romantic folly of the duel. I found him at home in remarkably good spirits, as doctors generally are, and engaged upon a paper for the *Lancet*, upon the subject of gunshot wounds.

"How are you, Hale?" said I.

"How do, Morley?" said he. "What's the matter? Anything wrong with you? You look rather out of sorts. Digestion wrong, or what is it?"

"Oh! there's nothing the matter with me," I said; "don't flatter yourself. I want your help, certainly, but not for myself. You'll be wanted about 5:30 this afternoon at——"

"Eh!" said Hale. "You don't mean to say that Mrs.——"

"No, no, said I, "nothing of the kind—quite the reverse, indeed. No, the state of the case is this: O'Dowd has taken umbrage at something O'Flaherty has said, and has insisted upon calling him out."

"Ah, that's it, is it," said Hale, his eyes brightening; "and you'll want me upon the ground in case of accident. Certainly, with all my heart. Pistols, of course"—with a glance at his manuscript—"nothing like pistols. You may depend upon me, Morley. You may be quite certain that I shall be there."

The villain was evidently in want of an illustration to prove some confounded theory of his own with regard to bullet wounds. His glance at the manuscript betrayed him.

"No, but look here, Hale," I said, "the affair ought not to be allowed to go on."

"You think not," said he, as if entertaining the very gravest doubts as to wisdom of my opinion.

"Certainly I think not; and you'll think so, too, when you hear the case. Last night O'Flaherty, when slightly screwed, charged O'Dowd with having tubercle of the lung."

"And a most insolent thing to say, too, though it's a positive fact all the same. *In vino veritas*, and no mistake. But still a man with any respect for himself, can't allow his lungs to be thrown in his face in that way without taking notice of it. And so O'Dowd demands an apology or a meeting, eh?"

"Just so. He insists upon an apology, and—its really too absurd—a declaration from O'Flaherty thrt the charge brought against his lungs are unfounded."

"Quite correct," said Hale, "and this declaration O'Flaherty is, of course, unable to make. His statement was a perfectly true one, and he can't unmake it without telling a falsehood. Upon my word, if you can see any way but one out of the difficulty you are cleverer than I."

"I believe you are all going mad," I said, vexed beyond bearing. "There's not a creature who will look at the thing in a calm and reasonable manner. Why, do you realize, Sir, that just for a ridiculous word from a drunken man a valuable life may be lost?"

"Ah, very sad, very sad indeed," replied the doctor, coolly; "but it can't be helped. The matter is gone too far now to be stopped. A meeting is absolutely necessary for the honor of the parties, and,"—laying his hand casually upon the MS., and speaking in a thoughtful manner—"and may be of infinite service to the cause of——."

He broke off there, but he meant "the cause of science," I'm certain, confound him! He was devoted to his profession was Hale.

"Half-past five, at Harrison's bungalow, if you please, Mr. Hale," said I, coldy, and walked out of the room, the man of science following me to the door, and assuring me, in the cheerfulest and friendliest manner, that I might depend upon him absolutely; that he would sacrifice any number of patients sooner than not be present; and that he would be certain not to forget his instruments.

I had done my best. I had called upon Common Sense to help me, but Common Sense was nowhere to be found. I had appealed to the Dread of Ridicule, but it slept, and could not be awakened. I had asked Science to lend me a hand, but Science wanted both of hers to seize her own opportunities. There was no resource now but to let the matter go on to its bitter end.

In affairs of this kind, you know, it is not etiquette for the parties to go in company to the battle-ground, as pugilists do to a prize fight. We must go separately to what *Bell's Life* would call a likely spot, and meet there with distant politeness. As we had to drive a good way to the place pitched upon by Doolan and myself—an open space, well known to us all, a little way into the jungle—it was agreed that O'Flaherty and his second should go an hour or two in advance, taking their rifles with them, in order to pass the time with any sport that might fall in their way, and that I, with my principal and the surgeon, should follow at the stated time. All of which happened as arranged. The respondent and Doolan departed early in the afternoon, designing to lunch at the rendezvous; and shortly before 6 the appellant, Hale, and I followed, drove to the outskirts of the jungle, there left our carriage, and strolled through the trees to the place.

"Here we are," said Hale; "true to our time; but I don't see our friends." Euphemism for enemies.

"They've been here very lately," said O'Dowd, pointing to the relics of a luncheon scattered about on the grass; "and, faith, they've made mighty free with the eatables."

"The end of a feast, most decidedly," said Hale; "so we are quite ready for the beginning of a fray."

"They'll make their appearance in a minute or two, no doubt," I said. They're having a shot at something in the jungle' perhaps."

The crack of a rifle a short distance off seemed to confirm my words.

"They might have taken both rifles with them, then, I'm thinking," exclaimed O'Dowd, picking up O'Flaherty's, which lay on the grass.

We were standing about, O'Dowd examining the rifle, which was loaded, and Hale the pale ale bottles, which were all discharged, when we were surprised by seeing Doolan running toward us with every appearance of extreme terror.

"What's the matter?" we all shouted.

"Here!" he cried. "Come here. Bring the rifle. O'Flaherty's been carried off by a tiger!"

"Now, Morley," said O'Dowd. "you've got your wish at last. Come along!"

And we all set off running towards Doolan, who had stopped, and was loading his rifle.

"Did ye hit him, Phil? did ye hit him?" said O'Dowd, when we reached the Lieutenant.

"Hit him, is it?" said Doolan. "No, faith! I daredn't try. I fired, in hopes of frightening him. Come along! He jumped on us from behind, as we were sitting on the bank there, caught poor Tim by the shoulder, and trundled off with him, niver saying a word, as if six feet two were nothing to spake of at all. Come along!" We were hurrying after him all the while. "I jumped up, picked up the rifle: 'Stop, ye thief!' I called out, 'or I'll shoot you!' He gave a wag with his tail, the baste, as much as to say, 'Shoot away; ye daren't hit me for fear of killing Tim; and, begorra, I'll make myself safe enough for the matter of that.' And at the word the cratur chucked poor Tim on to his back, as a fox does with a goose, and away he went again—come along!—safer than ever, for I could see more of O'Flaherty now than I could of him, bad luck to him! and I wished I'd shot at first. I daredn't touch the trigger for the life of me, now, you understand; so I followed till he stopped, after a bit, and lay down with Tim before him, and then I shot, not at him, for fear of killing Tim, but in the hope of frightening the brute. But sorra a bit did it frighten him; it only made him gnash his teeth, and Tim was between 'em, ye'll recollect. So then I ran back for the other rifle, and met you, and—and have a care now, we can't be far off him, unless he's eloped with Tim again, which the saints forbid, for it's a mighty unpleasant way of traveling.'

He had not eloped with Tim. He was still lying, where Doolan had left him, with his mouth so close to poor O'Flaherty's ear that he looked as if he were whispering into it. What was to be done? The very thought of firing into him across O'Flaherty made my hand shake. We all stood still for a moment or two, staring at the tiger and his victim.

"Now then, who's going to shoot?" said Doolan. "Somebody must, or faith poor Tim will be minced veal before he knows where he is. But I'll be hanged if it's me that's going to do it. You're the best shot, Dennis."

"Shoot, O'Dowd," said I. "I daren't, for the life of me."

"Faith it's a risky shot for certain," said O'Dowd; "but if we stand here and do nothing, there'll be no chance for him at all. Now, hark ye, gentlemen," he said, throwing up his head and looking, tubercle or not, a thoroughly fine fellow, "you all know, I'm sure, that though I was anxious enough to shoot O'Flaherty standing oppos e me at twelve paces, I'd be the last man in the world to take advantage of him now. All right—all right. Th re, that's enough! Upon me sowl, then, I never thought otherwise for a moment. Look here, now. Give Morley your rifle, Phil, and you and Hale stand a trifle back. Now, Morley, my boy, I'm going to creep in a thought nearer. Keep you just behind me. I'll blaze away at him first; and I shall hit him, don't be afraid for that. If he springs right at us, cover him well, and let fly. If he only jumps up, hand me your rifle, and I'll bang at him again. D'ye understand me?"

"Perfectly."

"Follow me, then."

O'Dowd stepped gently toward the tiger, and I followed his steps closely. When we were within a dozen yards of the animal, the tiger dropped O'Flaherty's arm, which it had in its mouth, and lifted its head. O'Dowd sank on to his knee instantly, looked along his barrel for one second, and fired. With the most awful yell I ever heard the tiger sprang up, gave one bound toward us, and then, before I'd time to mark him properly, rolled over on the long grass.

"Twelve feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, I'll bet a hundred," said O'Dowd, quietly.

I handed him the loaded rifle, and we all, except Doolan, who dashed recklessly over to O'Flaherty, walked cautiously toward the fallen tiger. The bullet had passed through his eye into his brain, and he was as dead as his greatest grandfather.

"Dead as a herring," I cried.

"Begad, and so he is," said Doolan, who was bending over O'Flaherty; "and so he is. Come here, Hale, can't you. Bad luck to ye! you're a pretty doctor to stand staring at a tiger when there's a dead Christian in want of your assistance five yards off. Come here, can't you!"

We all ran at once to O'Flaherty.

"Oh, Tim, Tim," whined Doolan, "whatever injuiced you to go and die in a hurry like this?"

"Die," said Hale sharply; "what the dickens are you talking about dying for? The man's not dead. Not a bit of it. His left arm's broken, certainly, broken in two places; and he's nicely contused all over, I'll stake my reputation; pretty well frightened, no doubt! I confess I am, without so much cause; but, dead! Bless my soul, Sir, will you have the goodness to allow him a breath of air?"

The breath of air was allowed him. In a very short time he recovered consciousness; requested to know in a strong Irish accent whereabouts he was; betrayed by a few words that he was under the impression that he had lost his way in returning from a heavy dinner, and had gone to sleep by the roadside: then recovered his senses completely; listened to the whole history, while Hale tied his arm up as well as it could be done; and, finally, with much assistance rose to his feet.

"Well, gentlemen," said I, cheerfully, "I suppose we may return at once, for the business which we came about will scarcely be proceeded with now, I apprehend."

"I decidedly forbid Mr. O'Flaherty's proceeding with that matter to-day," said Hale, sulkily, laying strong emphasis upon the last word.

"Faith, Hale," said O'Flaherty, "ye may even forbid it altogether. I should be a more insensible brute than that tiger there if I could not apologize now without feeling any humiliation in doing so. Give us your hand, Dennis, and receive my apologies. I was screwed when I met you the other night, and——"

"You shan't say another word, Tim," said O'Dowd; "if you do, I'll never spake to ye again. Come along; let's go at once. We'll send the servants for the beast yonder."

We all returned in high spirits; and that was the first and last duel I ever had a hand in.

By Jove! that was a fine shot of O'Dowd's, said Galton, and, all the circumstances considered, must have been immensely satisfactory to himself. Yours is the only affair of the kind, that I ever heard of, in which either of the principals obtained any real satisfaction.

If O'Dowd was as good a hand at a pistol as at a rifle, O'Flaherty's chance would have been a very poor one, said Dormer.

Well, the tiger was the real peacemaker after all, said Bingham, and yet he had to suffer for it. There's a want of classical justice about that part of the story.

Nay, said Morley, on the contrary, it is quite correct and classical. Among the ancients, you know, when two enemies were reconciled, they sacrificed a beast upon the occasion.

* As it may not be among the things generally known, I ought perhaps to explain that in India the word "peg" means soda-water and brandy. The full phrase is, "Another peg in your coffin," alluding to the deleterious effects of the drink.

THE OLD CLOCK IN THE CABIN.

Tic-tic-tic-tic, with sober chime,
Yon old clock tells the flight of time;
Years have gone by, yet still its tone
Brings back to me those years long gone;
And in that well-remembered space,
No brighter scene can memory trace
Than lives within the present hour
Here in my Kathleen's mountain bower,

Tic-tic-tic-tic, how drear and low
That well-known voice now seems to flow;
To fancy's eye the funeral train
Winds slowly o'er the heath again,
And I a child, am left alone
To weep o'er her forever gone;
Oh! Mother dear, if such can be,
From Heaven extend thy care for me.

Tic-tic-tic-tic, though low the tone,
Yet was it louder than mine own
When first affection breathed her vow.
Blest was that hour—I bless it now—
Oh! love, thy love has been to me
An unexhausted treasury;
Earth's yellow dross may faithless prove,
Where then the treasure safe as love?

CURIOSITIES OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

The following curious and amusing anecdotes are from an interesting work by EDWARD J. WOOD, recently published in London:

A GERMAN CLOCK.

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* (*vide* also the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1825) records particulars of a man named J. D. CHEVALLEY, a native of Switzerland, who had in 1825, at the age of 66, arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. He was in fact a human timepiece or living clock. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and the vibrations of pendulums; and by degrees he acquired the power of counting a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations or sounds produced. Being on board a steamboat on the Lake of Geneva, on July 14, 1823, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a most diversified conversation with those standing by; and further, to indicate by his voice the moment when the hand passed over the quarter, minutes or half minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the fixed time. His own account of his gift was as follows: "I have acquired by imitation, labor and patience a movement, which neither thoughts nor labor nor anything can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which at each motion of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually."

A CLOCK TALKING LIKE A MAN.

The subjoined description of a curious vocal clock is given in the journal of Rev. J. WESLEY: "On Monday, April 27, 1762, being at Lurgan, in Ireland, I embraced the opportunity which I had desired, of talking to Mr. MILLER, the contriver of that statue which was in Lurgan when I was there before. It was the figure of an old man standing in a case, with a curtain drawn before him, over against a clock, which stood on the opposite side of the room. Every time the clock struck he opened the door with one hand, drew back the curtain with the other, turned his head as if looking round on the company, and then said, with a clear, loud, articulate voice, past one, or two, or three, and so on. But so many came to see this (the like of which all allowed was not to be seen in Europe) that Mr. MILLER was in danger of being ruined, not having time to attend to his own business. So as none offered to purchase it or reward him for his pains, he took the whole machine to pieces."

PINCHBECK.

Pinchbeck survives as a name for false gold, though its origin is all but forgotten, and the word itself is passing away as improved arts have driven the alloy itself out of the market:

On the west side of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, is situated Albion-place, which was erected in 1822, on the site of an old court, called St. George's Court, which was then pulled down. Here, in 1721, lived CHRISTOPHER PINCHBECK, the discoverer of an ingenious alloy of metals, closely resembling gold, which was named after him "Pinchbeck," and the inventor of "astronomico-musical clocks." He appears to have excelled in the construction of musical automata, which on several occasions he exhibited in a booth at Bartholomew Fair; and in conjunction with FAWKES, the conjuror, at Southwark Fair. He made a musical clock for LOUIS XVI. of France, which is said to have been an exquisite piece of workmanship, and worth about £1,500. He also made a fine organ for the Great Mogul, worth £300. He died on Nov. 18, 1732. From the following advertisement, which appeared in *Applebee's Weekly Journal*, of July 18, 1721, it appears that PINCHBECK removed from Clerkenwell to Fleet-street about that time:

"Notice is hereby given to Noblemen, Gentlemen and Others, that CHR. PINCHBECK, Inventor and Maker of the famous Astronomico-musical Clocks, is removed from St. George's-court, St. Jones's-lane, to the sign of the 'Astronomico-music l Clock,' in Fleet-street, near the 'Leg' Tavern. He maketh and selleth Watches of all sorts and Clocks, as well as for the exact Indication of Time only, as Astronomical, for showing the various Motions and Phenomena of planets and fixed stars, solving at sight several Astronomical problems, besides all this a variety of Musical performances, and that to the greatest Nicety of Time and Tune with the usual graces; together with a wonderful imitation of Songs and Voices of an Aviary of Birds so natural that any who saw not the Instrument would be persuaded that it were in Reality what it only represents. He makes Musical Automata or Instruments of themselves to play exceedingly well on the Flute, Flaggelet, or Organ, Setts of Country Dances, Minuets, Jiggs and the Opera Tunes, or the most perfect imitation of the Aviary of Birds above-mentioned, fit for the Diversion of those in places where a Musician is not at hand. He makes also organs performing of themselves Psalm Tunes with two, three or More Voluntaries, very Convenient for Churches in remote Country Places, where Organists cannot be had, or have sufficient Encouragement. And finally he mends Watches and Clocks in such sort that they will perform to an Exactness which possibly thro' defect in finishing or other Accidents they formerly could not."

The following note was made by GEORGE VERTUE, the celebrated engraver: "On Thursday evening, Oct. 4, 1722, being in company, and some talking of curiosities in art, mentioned a fine and curious clock made by PINCHBECK, which, with a small movement or touch, could play many and various sorts of tunes, imitating many sorts of instruments, several birds, &c., the music being just, regular and tuneable, and the time well observe."

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S WEDDING.

The Queen's own account of her arrival at St. James' is curious and interesting. "Just," she said, as they entered Constitution Hill, one of the ladies said to the other, looking at her watch, "We shall hardly have time to dress for the wedding." "Wedding!" said the Queen. "Yes, Madame, it is to be at twelve." Upon this she fainted. Lady EFFINGHAM, who had a bottle of lavender-water in her hand, threw it in her face, and the carriage almost immediately stopped at the garden gate of St. James' Palace. Here stood the King, surrounded by his Court. A crimson cushion was laid for her to kneel upon, and mistaking the hideous old Duke of Grafton for him, as the cushion inclined that way, she was very near prostrating herself before the Duke; but the King caught her in his arms first, and all but carried her up stairs, forbidding any one to enter. Here she found breakfast, which she very much needed, and, looking up, she saw a very different face from the black old Duke. From this moment, she said, she never knew real sorrow until his illness. In the meantime, those who had been appointed to figure in the nuptial procession began to assemble in the royal apartments. When desired to kiss the peeresses, the Princess seemed to be pleased, but at the sight of the bridesmaids looked somewhat disconcerted. "*Mon Dieu*," she said, "*il y en a tant; il y en a tant!*" "The King," writes WALPOLE, "looked very handsome, and talked to her continually with great good humor. It does not promise as if they two would be the most unhappy persons in England." Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night the procession began to move toward the Chapel Royal. The bride was preceded by the peeresses and the unmarried daughters of peers. The King's brothers, the Duke of York and Prince William, walked one on each side of her. The King's uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, gave her away. "The Queen," writes WALPOLE, "was in white and silver. An endless mantle of violet-colored velvet, lined with ermine, and attempted to be fastened on her shoulder by a bunch of huge pearls, dragged itself, and almost the rest of her clothes, half way down her waist. On her head was a beautiful little tiara of diamonds, worth threescore thousand pounds, which she is to wear at the coronation." WALPOLE elsewhere writes: "She looks very sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel. Her tiara of diamonds was very pretty, her stomacher sumptuous; her violet-velvet mantle and ermine so heavy that the spectators knew as much of her upper half as the King himself." This inconvenient train was supported by the bridesmaids, ten in number, who were dressed in robes of white and silver, with diamand coronets on their heads. At the termination of the marriage ceremony, the guests returned to the drawing-room of St. James', where the royal family remained for about ten minutes. They then retired to a more private apartment, where, supper not being quite ready, the Queen sat down to the harpiscord and sang and played till it was announced. Owing apparently to her timidity, it was not till between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning that the royal party manifested any sign of breaking up, when the Duke of Cumberland having plainly intimated that the Princess AUGUSTA and himself were becoming completely overpowered by sleep, the young Queen took the hint and expressed her readiness to retire to rest. She had previously stipulated that no one should accompany her to her dressing-room but the Princess Dowager and her two German waiting women, and also that no other person should be admitted to the nuptial chamber but the King. (WALPOLE'S *Reign of George III.*, vol. i., p. 72; WALPOLE'S Letters, vol. iii., p. 435. Ed. 1857.) No doubt the object of the young Queen was to avoid the licence which was formerly permitted even in the bridal chambers of royalty. The last occasion in England on which the company appear to have been admitted to see the bride and bridegroom in bed on the night of their nuptials was at the Queen's own daughter, the Princess Royal, to the hereditary Prince of Wirtemburg. The late King WILLIAM IV., who was present at his sister's wedding, used to relate the fact.—*Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George III., by J. Heneage Jesse.*

PARIS DOLLS AND TOYS.

The Boulevards, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes, are, as usual at this season, covered with booths, in which the dealers in less costly curiosities are accustomed to establish themselves. At the well-known confectioners of the Rue de la Paix there are some precious novelties, which keep groups of people stationed the whole day long before the windows, and attest the inventive faculties of the Parisian artists. These are two dolls, one representing the City of Paris in festive costume, the other the Universal Exhibition. The latter wears as a head-dress the tower of Bable, with a robe of white satin of immense amplitude, ornamented with the emblazonments of all nations, the waist encircled with numerous oriflammes, falling to the feet, inscribed with the emblems of art and manufactures, and with gold and silver medals profusely scattered over it. In other shops the dolls represent certain famous historical personages, chiefly, if not all, of the female sex, such as ISABELLA de Bavaria, the wife of the unfortunate CHARLES VI., and the paramour, if history does not belie her, of the Duke of Orleans, who was assassinated by his rival the Duke of Burgundy, the widow of the buffoon SCARRON, better known as Madame DE MAINTENON, the wife of LOUIS XIV.; DIANA DE POITIERS, mistress of the Duke of Orleans, son of FRANCIS I., and afterward Duchess of VALENTINOLA; HENRIETTE of France, daughter of HENRI IV., wife of CHARLES I., of England, and over whose remains BOSSUET preached one of his great funeral orations; Mademoiselle DE LA VALLIERE, who, from being the daughter of the Maitre d'Hôtel of the Duke of Orleans, became the mistress of LOUIS XIV., and Duchess DE LA VALLIERE. Madame DE SEVIGNE, whose charming letters have become classical, also figures among them, and all Queens, princesses, beauties, favorites, dressed in the fashion of the time—the towering headdresses, the endless train necklaces and jeweled bracelets, and silks and velvets overcharged with golden flowers. Had DUPIN aîné been spared he would probably have completed his denunciation against the extravagance of women's dress with a no less bitter satire on that of dolls. There is in the Boulevards des Capucines a newly-opened bazaar round which groups assemble during the few hours of daylight we still enjoy, and again when the lamps are lighted. There are stores of *jouets* for children of all ages; but of the wealth of curiosities exposed in its windows the greatest attraction of all is the needle-gun. The inventor of this plaything will have cleared a handsome profit at the end of the season, for the miniature—though it is hardly a miniature—is in great request. A whole landwher of young men from six to ten years old have already supplied themselves with this plaything, complete in all parts. They form the fourth Ban already armed; and the Military Commission who are engaged in the reorganization of the army must be struck with the fact that they may reinforce the army without any additional charge on the war estimates. What seems to be the favorite new year's plaything for little girls is the *poupée* Benoiton, dressed exactly as those two young ladies of the *Variétes*—frock, ribands, hat, eye glass, and with the air which distinguishes the ladies of the *demi-monde*. There are, however, dolls for every taste—one is walking with a poodle on her arm, or under her arm; and another is on her knees before a *Prie-Dieu* holding a richly-bound prayer-book in one hand, or a gold embroidered velvet bag to receive the offerings of the charitable. These, however, are not the only attractions of the season. In the long line of booths from the Madeline to the Bastille there is a multitude of objects wonderfully varied, and, it must be said, wonderfully cheap, for the children of those who must not think of looking at the gorgeous articles in the shops in the Rue de la Paix, or the Boulevard du Capucines. The greater part are said to come from Saxony and Nuremberg. There are fabricated the little printing presses with all their appliances, magic lanterns, magnetic playthings, such as ducks and fishes; moving mice, and numberless other marvels of the same kind. The articles made of glass come from Bohemia; and from the Black Forest the tiny furniture in white or painted wood, grocery shops, tobacco shops, kitchens, in which nothing is wanting. The household utensils in pottery and porcelain; dolls' heads of porcelain, bedsteads, toilet tables, jugs and basins, Zouaves and Imperial Guard in tin or lead; lotoes, dominoes, humming-tops, wheelbarrows, shovels and rakes, are the produce of the French Departments. To Paris, as well as to England and Germany, the rising generation are indebted for figures in pasteboard or lambskin stuffed out with sawdust, dancing puppets, in pasteboard or wood; theatres, swords, muskets, pistols, drums, trumpets, horns, bows and arrows, carriages and vehicles of all sorts, in tin or sheet-iron; horses, riding whips, &c. In this sort of industry the Germans have the advantage of producing much cheaper than the French, though in dressing and arrangement they are inferior. It is said that in Paris alone there are over 400 persons whose trade is in these cheap toys for children, that they employ not less than 2,000 workmen, and that in the course of the year they produce articles of the aggregate value of ten million of francs.

THE CHILDREN IN THE MOON.

Hearken, child, unto a story!
For the moon is in the sky,
And across her shield of silver,
See! two tiny cloudlets fly.

Watch them closely, mark them sharply,
As across the light they pass,—
Seem they not to have the figures
Of a little lad and lass?

See, my child, across their shoulders
Lies a little pole! and, lo!
Yonder speck is just the bucket,
Swinging softly to and fro.

It is said, these little children,
Many and many a Summer night,
To a little well far northward
Wandered in the still moonlight.

To the wayside well they trotted,
Filled their little buckets there,
And the Moon-man looking downwards,
Saw how beautiful they were.

Quoth the man, "How vexed and sulky
Looks the little rosy boy!
But the little handsome maiden
Trips behind him full of joy.

To the well behind the hedgerow
Trot the little lad and maiden;
From the well behind the hedgerow
Now the little pail is laden.

How they please me! how they tempt me!
Shall I snatch them up to-night?
Snatch them, set them here for ever
In the middle of my light?

Children, ay, and children's children
Should behold my babes on high,
And my babes should smile for ever,
Calling others to the sky!"

Thus the philosophic Moon-man
Muttered many years ago,
Set the babes with pole and bucket,
To delight the folks below.

Never is the bucket empty,
Never are the children old;
Ever when the moon is shining
We the children may behold.

Ever young and ever little,
Ever sweet and ever fair!
When thou art a man, my darling,
Still the children will be there!

Ever young, and ever little,
They will smile when thou art old!
When thy locks are thin and silver
Theirs will still be shining gold.

They will haunt you from their heaven,
Softly beckoning down the gloom—
Smiling in eternal sweetness
On thy cradle, on thy tomb!

—*From Scandinavian Ballads.*

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF LONDON.—Owner of the soil from the west side of Bond-street to Sloane-square, in Chelsea, of an estate, that is, which includes all Tyburnia, all Belgravia, and all Pimlico, boasting the finest and most secure rent-roll in Europe, and possessed with the passion of business, the Marquis of Westminster is in his own district almost as powerful as M. HAUSSMANN in the Department of the Seine. "Landlord of the House of Commons," and with whole batches of Peers among his tenantry, any application of his for a private act is sure to meet with attention, while his right of destruction as ultimate landlord is as the leases fall in, more complete than that of the Parisian Prefect. M. HAUSSMANN could not leave great uncovered spaces in Paris, for if he did the evicted might murmur loudly and the Emperor interfere, but the Marquis can. He could within twenty years render West London uninhabitable by a mere fiat, and it would task the whole power of Parliament to interfere with his caprice. Fortunately he is a sensible man, who loves money and has some great ideas, and he is taking advantage of the falling-in of his leases to make Southwest London a city worthy of the richest, if not the most illustrious, aristocracy in the world. The GROSVENORS will, before 1880, have turned a camp of brick and stucco into a city of Portland stone. As each batch of leases falls in the houses are to come down, even Grosvenor-square being doomed, and the leaseholders either rebuild them on the plan framed by Mr. CUNDY and approved by the Marquis, or the landlord does it himself. Stucco and sham generally are strictly forbidden, and the plan as described seeks a kind of congruity of stateliness which, unless it is wisely restricted, may interfere a little too much with comfort. A city needs buildings other than palaces and stables. The guiding idea of that plan is to make the Grosvenor estate the residence of the rich, to cover it with houses which in any other city would be called palaces, to exclude all meannesses and uglinesses, as well as all sources of disease, and make of West London the most aristocratic city in the world. There is nothing whatever to hinder the realization of the plan. The Marquis is as rich as a city himself, the family can afford to spend a generation or two on their great work, for under our system a Grosvenor a Grosvenor succeeds, the list of expectant tenants is endless, and there is no possibility of resistance from without. If the poor are provided for—which will, we trust, be the case—the public have no right to complain; and if they had, the complaint must be loud indeed which would induce Parliament to interfere with a great proprietor's right to do as he will with his own. An outside observer may think that a system under which an individual can own a whole city can order an entire aristocracy to live in the houses which seem to him best, can even compel them to spend a sum of almost national importance because he holds certain ideas of architectural propriety, is not a system calculated to endure. The privileges of property hold their ground, however, while the privileges of rank decay; the Senatorial families doubled their properties after the Senate had ceased to reign, and power like that of the Marquis of Westminster, if only wisely used, may survive our grandsons, or for that matter, theirs.—*London Spectator.*

THE ART OF THE STAGE.—It cannot be said of the English, as of Cassius, that they "love no plays." But with all their fondness for theatres, never greater than now, and with the noblest dramatic literature in the world, they understand very little of the art of the stage. Indeed, acting is regarded by many as no art at all, but a kind of happy talent which some natural advantages of face and person, and a certain amount of stage ease, are alone required to make thoroughly effective. In the same way it is often called the mimetic art, as though it dealt only with the outward forms and shows of character, passion and feeling, and had no concern with the inward spirit, of which these are but the partial expression. All admit that a drama, to be worth anything, must deal with the very stuff of the thoughts, the passions, the delights "that stir this mortal frame;" but comparatively few think of the remarkable qualities of both nature and art, which must go to the true expression of these in the life of the stage, even in melo-drama, not to speak of those nobler works, in which, in MILTON's phrase, high actions and high passions are best described, and the personages of which are our ideals of womanly charm or manly power. Our imagination reaches no higher than to conceive an *Othello* or a *Juliet*. Yet we take little thought of that art which is to present these beings living to our eyes and ears, without blurring our ideal. Yet what an art must that be which can grapple worthily with so high a task? If the painter can fix on canvass but one situation of a great play, in apt forms, skilfully grouped, and animated with just expression, he is thought to have done much. Great actors have to go through a series of such situations, and are expected to do justice to them all. They cannot, like the painter, revise their drafts, blotting out, or adding deliberately, touch by touch, until the whole is rounded off to their satisfaction. If they stumble, a thousand eyes are on their fall. They must therefore be at all times up to the mark. They must not leave themselves to the mercy of chance, to do anything crude or ungainly, or out of harmony with the general conception. That this may be kept consistent from first to last, they must have their art always thoroughly at command. All this, too, while they are possessed by the creative fervor which is essential for giving life and reality to their impersonations, but which, undirected by the guidance of severe artistic judgment, is apt to run into occasional excess. Acting is, therefore, preeminently an art—an art to which all the graces and riches of a cultivated mind ought to minister; an art which, no more than the painter's or the sculptor's, should be prosecuted without strong natural gifts, but which demands, perhaps even more than theirs, a thorough mastery of the laws of grace and proportion, of color and tone, of light and shade, of all, in short, that constitutes beauty and grandeur.—*Art Journal.*

VERY SLY DOGS.—M. SANFOURCHE of Paris, the trousseau of the canine race, has published a little book entitled, *Dogs, Cats and Birds*, in which he relates the following anecdotes: An officer who was not troubled with a superabundant income, had a dog called *Azor*, very ugly, and always dirty, but possessed of an instinct which was perfectly astonishing. This dog fulfilled the duties of a servant. Every one knew him, and the storekeepers were perfectly well acquainted with his mode of doing business, for he almost daily presented himself with a basket attached to his neck, and in which was a card inscribed with the name of the article his master wanted. One day he was sent to the pork butchers with an order for six sausages, which were carefully wrapped in paper and placed in the basket. While going home *Azor* reflected—do not forget that dogs think—and the appetizing odor of the sausages mounted to his nose and awoke a raging appetite. If he might eat one, only one, thought *Azor*; but they had been counted, and the theft would undoubtedly be discovered. Yet what a temptation—some means must be discovered for getting over the difficulty.

Suddenly an idea strikes his doggish brains. The sausages had been counted certainly, but they had not been measured. All sausages are not of the same length. He instantly conceived a plan which he proceeded to execute at once with the address of the most finished thief.

Instead of following the usual road, which was too public for his purpose, he turned down a small deserted street, running through some gardens. Choosing a place of concealment, he unwrapped the sausages, bit a piece off each end, folded them again in the paper, and returned triumphantly to his master.

The crime was of course discovered, but who could punish such a dog as that. "As for me," says M. Sanfourche, "I confess I should not have had the courage to do so.

The book contains another anecdote of a poodle belonging to a blind man who, for ten years after his master's death, occupied the post on one of the public bridges formerly occupied by his master, holding in his mouth a wooden bowl in which his gentle, pleading look made many a sous fall.

One day the dog was not at his post. Inquiries were made; it was found where he had lived, but he was dead, and concealed in the mattress beneath his dead body were *twelve thousand francs.*

A VIEW IN GREECE.—It had been my good fortune to stand on the tops of Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa and the Finsteraarhorn, and to wander among some of the golden-hued mountains of Brazil. Truly, these are grand things to think of, but though Pentelicus is only about 3,500 feet above the sea, yet I never felt so intensely interested, I may say so profoundly affected, as when I looked upon old Greece from its summit. The sacred region of art, poetry and philosophy, the land of heroes, the abodes of the immortals, were all spread out in one enchanting view. Almost at our feet, on the north, lay the plains of Marathon, all cornfields down to the edges of the fatal swamps; we could see the tumulus raised by the Athenians over the bodies of mighty dead; and near us must have passed PHIDIPPIDES when he ran to Athens from the battlefield and died as soon as he could give utterance to the glorious tidings that the Persians had been driven into the sea. There lay the blue channel of the Euripas, and beyond it Eubœa. That long island which so puzzled us in our map-making youthful days with its odd points and corners and bays was now glorified into a chain of exquisitely beautiful mountains, rejoicing in a sun which covered them with purple and gold. More to the west rose Cithæron and Parnes, toward which ARISTOPHANES made his clouds fly when disgusted with their reception in the city. Then came the shining plains of Athens, and the dark olive groves of the Academy where PLATO walked and taught, the bright hills of Corinth, and far away the snowy summits of the Pelopenessus; Athens itself, where SOPHOCLES and ÆSCHYLUS triumphed, where DEMOSTHENES thundered against PHILIP, and PAUL preached on Mars' Hill; beyond it the Island of Egina, and the blue bay of Salamis, once covered with the Persian wrecks.—*Frazer's Magazine for Januarg.*

AN INSECT THAT IS "NOT PARTICULAR."—While cockroaches partake largely of the common articles of diet in the ship's stores, they also like books, clothes, boots, soap, and corks. They are also partial to lucifer matches, and consider the edges of razors and amputating-knives delicate eating. As to drink, these animals exhibit the same impartiality. Probably they do prefer wine and spirits, but they can nevertheless drink beer with relish, and even suit themselves to circumstances, and imbibe water, either pure or mixed with soap; and if they cannot obtain wine they find in ink a very good substitute. Cockroaches, I should think, were by no means exempt from the numerous ills that flesh is heir to, and must at times, like human epicures and gourmands, suffer dreadfully from rheums and dyspepsia; for to what else can I attribute their extreme partiality for medicine? "Every man his own doctor" seems to be their motto; and they appear to attach no meaning to the word "surgeon" than simply something to eat. I speak by experience. As to physic, nothing seems to come wrong to them. If patients on shore were only half as fond of pills and draughts I, for one, should never go to sea. As for powders, they invariably roll themselves bodily in them, and tinctures they sip all day long. Blistering plaster seems a patent nostrum, which they take internally, for they managed to use up two ounces of mine in as many weeks, and I have no doubt it warmed their insides. I one night left a dozen blue pills carelessly exposed on my little table. Soon after I had turned in I observed the box surrounded by them, and, being too lazy to get up, I had to submit to see my pills walked off within a very few minutes by a dozen roaches, each one carrying a pill. I politely informed them that there was more than a dose for an adult cockroach in each of these pills; but I rather think they did not heed the caution, for next morning the deck of my little cabin was strewed with the dead and dying, some exhibiting all the symptoms of an advanced stage of mercurial salivation, and some still swallowing little morsels of pill, no doubt, on the principle of *similia similibus curantur*, from which I argue that cockroaches are homeopathists, although, had they adopted the other homeopathic theory first, and taken in-

finitesimal doses, they would then have experienced the full benefit of that noble doctrine, and the medicine, while doing them no good, would have done them just as little harm.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A GENTLEMAN TO THE LAST.—The moment the chief insurance offices found that WAINEWRIGHT the prisoner was under sentence of transportation for forgery, they determined to open negotiations with the villain, and get from him certain confessions necessary to their interests; little doubting that he would make them "for a consideration." He made them readily enough when he had struck his bargain. At this time he was confined in Newgate (modern prison discipline had not then found its way into that gaol) in a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep; in which polite company he was actually recognized, through a strange chance, by Mr. PROCTOR and Mr. MACREADY, visiting the prison with the conductor of this journal. When the agent of the insurance offices had extracted from the ruffian all that he wanted to know, that gentleman said, in conclusion, "It would be quite useless, Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, to speak to you of humanity, or tenderness, or laws human or divine; but does it not occur to you, after all, that, merely regarded as a speculation, crime is a bad one? See where it ends. I talk to you in a shameful prison, and I talk to a degraded convict." WAINEWRIGHT returned, twirling his moustache, "Sir, your city men enter on your speculations, and take the chances of them. Some of your speculations succeed, some fail. Mine happen to have failed; yours happen to have succeeded; that is the difference, Sir, between my visitor and me. But I'll tell you one thing in which I have succeeded to the last. I have been determined through life to hold the position of a gentleman; I have always done so; I do so still. It is the custom of this place that each of the inmates of a cell shall take his morning's turn of sweeping out. I occupy a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep. But, by G—, they never offer me the broom!"—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

FOREIGN BEDS.—It is curious to notice the habits of different nations in regard to beds. However dress, food, manners, cooking, political conditions may vary in other countries, the beds differ as notably as anything does. In Eastern nations the bed is often nothing but a carpet, and is carried about and spread in any convenient spot, and the tired native lies down in his clothes. We remember a child who used to be puzzled with those miracles of our Saviour, who, in restoring an impotent man, directed him to take up his bed and walk—his idea of a bed consisting in a four-post bedstead, with its palliasse, mattress and feather-bed, besides blankets, sheets and pillows. But even in very cold countries the beds are closely allied to the Eastern carpet. In taking a furnished house in Russia, on inquiring for the servants' bed-rooms and beds, which did not appear in the inventory on our surveying the apartments, it comes out that the Russian servants are in the habit of lying anywhere—in the passages, on the floors, on the mats at the room door, or even on the carpets in the sitting-rooms—generally as near as possible to the stoves in the Winter season. The Emperor himself sleeps on a leathern sofa, in a sitting-room, lying down in a dressing-gown, but not removing his under-clothing. But in Russia the houses are kept so warm by the system of stoves through the walls that much bed-covering is no more required in Winter than during the heats of Summer. In Germany, the construction of the beds gives one the impression that the Germans do not know what it is to lie down. The bedstead is a short, wooden case, there is a mattress extending from head to foot, but so formed that at the half-way the upper end is made to slope at an angle of considerable elevation, and upon this are two enormous down pillows, which reach from the head of the bed to the half-way down to the feet; consequently the occupant of the bed lies at an angle of at least forty-five degrees, and is nearly in a sitting position all night. In some parts of Germany there are no blankets; there is a sheet to lie on, and another over it, which is tacked to a quilt wadded with down; and this is the entire covering, with the exception of a sort of bed, a thick, eider-down quilt, but not quilted, which is placed on the top, and which, unless the sleeper is very quiet in his sleep, is usually found on the floor in the morning. In hot weather there is no medium; either a sheet is the only covering, or one of these over-warm eider-downs.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

A SIDEREAL CATASTROPHE.—Readers of history will remember the account given by TYCHO BRAHE of the appearance of a new star, in which he speaks of observing "with indescribable astonishment a fixed star of a magnitude never before seen, in splendor equal to the planet Venus." The star, after declining in brightness for seventeen months, then became invisible to the naked eye. Something akin to this, but on a smaller scale, has been observed by astronomers during the year 1866. It was remarked about the middle of May that a star which, when observed in 1856 by ARGELANDER, was one of the ninth magnitude, and invisible to the naked eye, became suddenly as bright as a star of the second magnitude, and attracted the notice of many persons, both astronomical and amateurs. In the course of a fortnight it diminished in brightness, showing again a star of the ninth magnitude only, since which time it has not again increased in brightness. By observations made on the spectrum of this star (a branch of astronomical inquiry much cultivated during the last few years, and one that will in the course of time furnish most interesting results concerning the constitution of distant bodies,) it is rendered probable that some convulsion took place by which large quantities of hydrogen and other gases were emitted; that for a time the whole mass of the star was in a state of combustion; and that, as the gas became exhausted, and the phenomena diminished in intensity, the star decreased in brightness.—*Post Magazine Almanac*, 1867.

A REVEREND GLUTTON.—The Bishop of Verdun, who died recently, was considered as the type of *gourmandise*. So stout was he (writes a Paris correspondent) that it was by means of considerable manœuvring he ever accomplished entering a cab. The amount of food he consumed at his various meals was something fabulous. Owing to the frequent illnesses brought on by his voracity, he was always attended by a servant, whose sole business was to prevent Monseigneur from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever this reverend Bishop was invited to dinner at a friend's house, the said domestic stationed himself behind his chair, investigated the amount of cutlets, patés, perdreux truffés, eaten by his master; and when he considered that he had as much as was good for his lordship, he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the house, who, warned beforehand, immediately cut off the supplies.

THE HOLLY.—The old English name of the holly was "holm," or "holm oak," and in many parts of England it is still known by these names; and Holmesdale, in Surrey, and other villages whose names commence with Holm, have been derived from the abundance of hollies which once grew in their vicinities. It has been thought that the "Greenwood Tree," familiarized in the story of Robin Hood and other old English ballads of forest life, was identical with the holly. It grew in great abundance at Sherwood and other places in the central and northern counties. Certainly no plant is better suited than the holly to the purposes for which it is so much in request. In evergreen decoration a sprig of holly can always be made available, while an equal-sized spray of any other evergreen would probably be difficult to arrange with taste; but the time is rapidly passing away in which the indiscriminate heaping of boughs and branches in all sorts of conceivable, as well as inconceivable, places was the order of the day; and if the present system of church decoration is not strictly in accordance with the laws of nature, it has the charm of being in keeping with the architecture of the building. Though the stripping of the leaves one by one from their stems, and stitching them in regular order upon bands of tape, may be an act repulsive to the refined taste of a stickler for natural forms, it is, nevertheless, nice work for young ladies; and, after all, if these bands are properly arranged in their proper places, they are very effective; the leaves, however, should always be pointing upward. Almost any amount of holly can be used in the decoration of a church, but it should not be so used to the exclusion of other evergreens, such as ivy, laurel and bay.—*Once a Week.*

LAST AND NEXT NOVEMBER STAR SHOWERS.—A comparison of the whole number of meteors observed with the numerical results of previous showers shows that this shower was far less significant than some of its predecessors. Whether other parts of the world witnessed a grander phase in the display than we in England did we cannot say) for there is at present no authentic information on the point. M. COULVIER GRAVIER, who ought to be an authority, at a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences suggested that the maximum display of the epoch might be expected in November, 1867, because, he said, the really great showers are 34 years apart, instead of 33, and the last of these was that of 1833. Moreover, he called attention to the fact that every grand shower is preceded by one not so grand in the year before it. This was the case in 1832-33; whether it will be so this time we must wait till next November to learn. —*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

THE BATTLE OF KISSINGEN.

Remarkable Experiences of a New-Yorker.

In *Hours at Home* for February, Mr. JOHN D. SHERWOOD gives a narrative of some remarkable adventures through which he and a couple of friends passed at Kissingen, the famous German watering-place, last Summer. Although the Prussians were known to be advancing southward, very few imagined that they would penetrate as far as Kissingen, but they did so, nevertheless, and a stubborn battle took place there on July 9. Only the most meagre accounts of this contest were published because the event was completely overshadowed by the battle of Sadowa and the narrative, therefore, possesses historical interest. Mr. SHERWOOD writes:

"Through the afternoon of July 9, I was busily occupied in my own rooms at Kissingen in writing home letters, wherein I took especial pains to state that the battle of Sadowa had annihilated the power of Austria for further resistance, and virtually closed the war, and that my friends need not and could not now have any fears for my personal safety. I was so engrossed in finishing these letters that I was quite unconscious of the gathering of a large Bavarian force in and about the village.

On going out to the post-office, I found the streets filled with armed men, heavy, beer-logged Bavarians, awkward and unsoldierly in appearance, movement and discipline. Big, ungainly horses, bestraddled by officers whose figures were as unequestrian as well-filled bags of flour, were either walking about with true German phlegm, or slowly jog-trotting in different directions in what they call a hurry. All the stores and hotels were shut up; the close, tight window-shutters barred on the outside; every public hack, vehicle and horse had vanished, either seized or secreted. All the bridges over the Saale were taken up, the beams and flooring removed, all except the great solid stone one leading from the centre of the village across to the single river-fronting street on the other side, and this was barricaded by wagons thrown across it at the further end, these interlaced by heavy timbers and filled in with earth and stone. Cannon were pointed the length of its roadway, at the end of streets leading down to the river in the direction by which the Prussians were expected, and along the river bank. There was a decidedly uneasy look about the faces of the greater part of the farmer-soldiers, untried in battle, and an undisguised white fright in the physiognomies of the civilians, native and foreign, who mingled pell-mell in the streets with the soldiers. These civilians, unable to get away from the thickening danger for want of any mode of locomotion, freely blamed the Bavarian military leaders for selecting a quiet little watering-place for their first, and, by reason of the disparity of forces, hopeless, stand against the successful march of Prussian *corps d'armée*, numbering some 80,000 men, foot and horse.

Heavy-footed sentinels walked up and down their short beats all around the village; all the houses had armed men in them, prepared to fire from the windows, while the sidewalks were crowded with soldiers, lying like cord-wood side by side, their arms stacked in small pyramids at regular intervals, themselves resting after the fatigues of a march, the last earthly rest to many.

Retiring at 11 o'clock to my quarters, which looked toward the anticipated advance of "the needle-guns," I directed Michael to call me at their early approach, and lay down with my clothes on.

I claim no especial merit of bravery; but, strange to say, never did I sleep sounder or better.

At 5:30 o'clock next morning the faithful Michael aroused me with the news that 'the devils were coming.' Hurrying up to the roof and turning toward the stone bridge, I was just in time to see the first fire, a volley across the river at four mounted Prussian scouts, two of whom tumbled stone dead from their saddles, their horses scampering away with the two survivors, who bore the result of their hurried survey of the state of things at Kissingen to their camp.

I remained some time on the roof, looking out for the advance of the main body; but no further firing, I went down, tumbled my worldly gear into my trunk, took my money, passport and valuables, donned my tall black hat, my overcoat against a slight rain that was falling, locked the door, put the key in my pocket, and sallied out to the spring for my morning drinks. Everything was closed in the village, shutters up, pallid faces peeping out of chinks and apertures. In the promenade around the spring the early-rising, thin-nosed and bloodless old country-women, with their large daily supply of varied bouquets and bunches of flowers, were absent. The long tables of fancy and plain bread, set out every morning under the shade-trees by the bread-makers of Kissingen, to supply the frugal breakfast of the water-drinkers, a cup of coffee and unbuttered bread, did not make their appearance. At the spring the dippers of water in their royal livery, serving there daily to Emperors, Kings, or wood-shod peasants alike, the bright, champagne-like fluid, were invisible. No band sat in the covered circular orchestra to furnish the airs of Meyerbeer, Rossini, Strauss, Weber, Donizetti, or Mozart, to inspirit the promenaders in their walks up and down the verdant colonades. Indeed the usual crowd of one thousand five hundred to two thousand of all ages and nationalities and of both sexes, that commonly radiated in living streams from the spring, the central hub, through the sheltered walks or amid the open sunny reaches in its neighborhood, was scarcely a dozen. Among them were my friends Joseph Mackay, Esq., of Mackay Brothers of Montreal, and his courageous niece from Belmont Place, St. Andrew's, in Scotland. That morning the spring was full of headache, and every glass of water went, in its effects, upward, well illustrating the medical theory that it must be taken when the mind is reposeful and free from excitement.

Before my four glasses and the intervals between of a quarter an hour each were over, another sharp volley was fired at four other mounted scouts, emptying, as I was told one saddle.

Accompanying my friends the Mackays to their lodgings in the interior of the village, we were in the midst of our second cup of coffee when a succession of sharp rattling fires from one end of the village-front along the Saale to the other, followed by single shots and the groans of the wounded, announced the opening of the battle.

At my friends' request, we hurried to the telegraph office, a few blocks away, to speed a telegram, the firing along the river and at the upper end of the town now becoming general, some stray bullets hurtling through the streets, and clearing them of every one except a few straggling soldiers making delaying haste toward the river. Fearful, to a novice in battle like myself, were these multiplying sounds of rifle-cracks, and the shrill sudden cry of pain breaking the heavy pauses between the successive volleys. The feeling was not so much that of instant peril as of an indistinct future, full of big danger not only to me personally, but to Kissingen, everybody there, and all the region about.

Before we reached our house in returning from the telegraph office, the mingled noises of rattling of arms quickly running up and down each side of the river, the shouting of officers, the bursts of sharp pain wrenched, by a sudden wound, from impassive German lips, and the measured heavy gallop of orderlies from one point to another, increased in volume.

A hasty council of our little party of three determined us to betake ourselves to the hill of the Boden-Laube, rising immediately south of the village. There were no cannon or soldiery there; and although in a battle in which 100,000 men are engaged in deadly fight, covering necessarily a wide extent of surface in their operations, peril is everywhere, we thought the hill less dangerous than the village, whose barricaded streets planted with cannon, and whose houses stuffed with armed Bavarians, firing from within their stone walls, would probably insure the bombardment and ruin of the place.

For the Boden-Laube, then, we set out; hurrying like fugitives from doom, along the street first, then up a lane, empty now and lonelier than simple abandonment could make it; then turning into a little foot-path leading up the hill, we unconsciously quickened our pace as the volleys, cries, and thousand voices of woe, tumult, and strife came up from the scene of fighting behind and still near us. Shaking off a small party of white-lipped, distracted peasants, huddled in the path, who, irresolute as to their own purposes, would gladly have cast themselves upon us, thus increasing their danger and ours, we pushed our rapid, panting way upward for some distance, then left our narrow path, and, striking into the high wheat, waded heavily up to our chins through the standing, unfenced grain-fields, until we reached the edge of the brush covering the hill-top.

Here we stopped; and, turning our view upon Kissingen just below us—upon the emerald-green valley stretching up and down—its bright meadows parted by the dun-colored Saale—and directly opposite us upon the northern range of hills now black with long lines of Prussian foot and horse, concealed from our sight at the village by intervening objects—the whole field of action was before us. In front of the Prussian lines two batteries of rifled cannon now opened fire, sending their conical balls over the village and traversely across the valley about two miles at the Bavarian battery planted on a spur of the Boden-Laube range, a mile at our right. We could almost look into the mouths of the Prussian cannon as rapidly they belched out their horrid vomit of iron. Another Prussian battery now opened, hurling bomb-shells through the expectant air with a noise like a large humble-bee in a confined room; the shells exploding amid the ranks of Bavarain cavalry, standing in extended lines or slowly moving about in the meadows below us on the right.

The Bavarian batteries, throwing round, smooth cannon-bore balls, now answered back their solid globes, grimly wheeling across the valley tracked by a dull, blunt singing noise, contrasting sharply with the lively incised song of the screw-turning Prussian ball.

The entire scene of battle was clearly and distinctly in view. Had we purchased tickets to witness the performance of the fearful tregedy, we could not have had its varied parts move more vividly before our vigilant sight.

In fact, we were near enough to be easily reached, not only by the cannon-balls of both Prussians and Bavarians, but by the bullets from the rifles of either, had they been turned upon the spot. Sitting down upon a heap of stones, we vigilantly watched, with high-strung, calm excitement, the cruel storm of battle that had burst out of a clear sky, and was now mercilessly pelting poor Kissingen.

Awfully grand were the main features; the great round iron globes curving through the air and lighting down, splintering gun-carriages, smashing guns, striking men and horses into masses of pounded flesh; the huge roar that rolled up from the batteries in long pulsations through the valley and away over the hills; the still silence that weighted the few awful pauses between the heavy death-dealing discharges, and the ceaseless, running volleys that moved with iron scythes that human harvest, all rooted in home soils, upon what was yesterday the pleasant, sunny banks of the Saale. Then there were the fearful minor fillings-up of the sublime scenes; the heart-sick screams; the dead sound of spent balls against house and church walls; the cheers of a successful squad of men in dislodging; the clatter of hoofs of orderlies and aids through the streets or along the roads; the shrieks of the wounded carried on stretchers or fallen uncared and unattended, pierced with bullets, or with legs and arms broken, and varied sounds of combatants assaulting and repelling, mingling in one general and inseparable stream of discordant noises and sounds.

Wilder, louder, huger, grew the proportions of this Satanic carnival of death. New batteries were brought into action; new regiments on either side marched forward to take the place of those weary with fighting, or whose ranks were riddled or thinned. Bombs hissed through the air like the escape of white steam, exploding now amid the uneasy and frightened cavalry, now by a circle of superior officers, spyglasses in hand, watching the sad business of butchery.

I know not that I can better convey to another mind the general scene and its shifting, multiplied horrors than by an extract from my journal, written a few days after the battle.

Guns flash and roar
Balls whizzing pour
Their deadly hail
O'er hill and vale
And rockets far
Upbursting jar
The solid ground
With wide rebound.
Balls everywhere—
Now here, now there;
Above—below,
They singing go.

A sudden gleam!
A sudden scream!

A bursting shell—
A sharp, shrill yell!

A shower of steel—
Lines, staggering, reel.

A storm of lead—
A field of dead!

Now quickly speeding down the ridge,
The Prussians fire;
And charging, dash across the bridge
With bursting ire.
Bavarians yielding, slow retreat
Like stags at bay;
Dispute each alley, lane and street—
A murderous way.

Each house is now a swift resort,
And armed men
Ply deadly fire from house-built fort
Through Kissingen.
Parlor and chamber heaped with dead,
And cellars strewn
With bullets, bombs and missiles sped;
Doors burst and gone;
Stout windows riddled, cut or gashed;
House-walls uptorn;
And furniture all rudely dashed,
And trampled corn
Attest the combat hand to hand,
The blood-red strife,
Where men, well armed, with murderous brand
Seek life by life.

It was 12:30 when the Prussians, kept five hours at bay, and murderously slaughtered by the stolid but unerring Bavarian riflemen, forced the bridge and made their maddened charge into Kissingen.

We on the hill above, conscious only of a heightened uproar and swelling horrors in the village—where smoke and houses vailed distinct details from view—suddenly saw a vast swarm of Bavarians issue from the rear of the place, pursued by a tumultuous host. From spectators we became alarmed actors. Hurrying to our feet, we force our way into the tangled thickets and bushes, up toward the top of the hill, alive to all the gathering dangers of a flight, with two armies immediately behind us, liable to all the perils of each, and the fearful vicissitudes of a rout and pursuit. For Miss M., impeded by her dress the breathless ascent through the bushes, many armed with thorns, and thickets almost impenetrable, was doubly difficult. Bravely and resolutely did she meet the difficulties before, and the uncertain dangers behind us.

Balls now whizzed over and around us, passing us on all sides, crashing through the thickets and occasional trees, cutting off twigs and branches, which fell upon our heads and all around and before us. Whiz! a bullet one instant goes past my right ear, causing an involuntary ducking of my head, then others dart by on the left or over my head, into a tree just before me. Others plough up the ground beneath, or shatter the boughs and branches over my head. This iron hail-storm increases every moment. We are conscious that the pursuing Prussians are massing their numbers, and firing in uninterrupted succession from growing ranks up the hill at their retreating foes—in all whose danger we are now involved.

Every instant I expect to fall dead or mangled; every moment is freighted with the crowded chronicle of my past life, and the warmest recollections of the absent, nearer and dearer than ever. There is no pause in our quickened speed. Pushing on, tearing a path through the thick undergrowth, with brief words of desperate encouragement to each other, we struggle upward, the storm of steel growing thick, heavier, more deadly all about and around us, sweeping the wood on all sides fearfully. At last, panting, out of breath, we reach and pass the summit, whose weary height seemed to have grown before our toiling steps. The balls and bombs now pass over and around us. Scarcely stopping to take breath, we hurry on down the rear of the hill, which, like the other side, is covered for one-third of the way with a dense growth of bushes, succeeded by unfenced fields of rank wheat, now yellowing for the sickle. From the foot of this hill rises at once and steeply another range of hills of equal height, separated from the Boden-Laube by a narrow valley, a country cart-road occupying the entire breadth of its bottom.

Struggling on as fast as the bushy obstructions in our way permitted, our glances at the hills opposite disclosed to our view scouts and parties of skirmishers along its crest, every moment increasing in number. We had scarcely reached the beginning of the wheat-fields when we descried a very large Prussian body of troops coming over the top of the hill directly opposite us, sent around, no doubt, to intercept the retreat of the Bavarian army.

We were between the two armies, exposed to both fires at short range, liable to be inclosed between the two, and shot or mangled as a foe by each. What to do in the circle of fire we knew not.

The Prussians opened upon the first lines of the Bavarians advancing, in retreat, over the top and down the hill behind us. How well we knew the peculiar singing of those needle-gun bullets as through the still air, right over our heads, some whiz startlingly near, as if aimed at us. A moment, and then a sheet of bullets, round, blunt and deadly, burst behind us, surging over our heads, opening gaps in the Prussian lines, distinctly before us and within easy view. And now, crossing in the air and close above us, sped the death-dealing volleys; many balls, either accidental or designedly meant, whizzing close to us, some passing between the different members of our forlorn little party.

Instinctively all three of us started on a keen run down the hill toward the right, and lengthwise of the narrow valley, calling to each other to keep apart to divide the risks. Pushing through the tall grain, every instant involuntarily ducking our heads as bullets rushed crispily by, the dreadful hail cutting off the long, drooping wheat-heads around us, we hurried along in our desperate flight for a short distance, when, perceiving a shallow trough or double furrow, made by the plow turning the ground each way, I called to my companions to throw themselves lengthwise into it. It was not over a foot in depth and half filled with mud and rain-water. But this filthy trough, protecting us temporarily from the Bavarian fire, and partly concealing us from the Prussian, is better—so, at least, it hurriedly seems to us in our extremity—than the terrible exposure of the open. Into it we stretch at full length. How the waves of steel roll each way over us! The very air grows dun and gray, and the heavens, dark with natural clouds, seem thundering from their whole concave, and the earth to rock sickeningly under us. How long was each minute; what a century of suffering, agony and mortal suspense were the sixty we trailed out there.

Long this situation of things could not thus remain. One army or the other must advance, and then we are surely lost! At one time we hear a confused mingling of voices and discharge of rifles just behind us. The Bavarians seem to be advancing. We cannot, dare not raise our heads to look. Volleys from the Prussians plough up the ground and scatter the wheat-heads around and hear us. The apprehension becomes almost insupportable torture. Subject to more than the perils of a battle without any of its action, between two fires, helpless amid the momentarily thickening perils, every heart-beating minute big with momentous changes, we cannot remain thus; we determine to leave this centre of danger to fly these crowding risks. Crawling along the shallow furrow with great difficulty, fearing, too, that our stealthy movement may attract the fire from one side or the other, we drag ourselves at a distance of perhaps two hundred yards, when the furrow runs out, and we are left in the open, to the hazards of cross-fires now bursting from the whole length of the crests and sides of our own, and from the hills opposite. Now taking once more to our feet, we run, singly and apart, traversely toward the right, heading toward the bottom and down the valley, expecting that some of the many bullets from either side, singing thickly past us, may end not only that but our mortal race forever. Through the tall, standing wheat we hurry with all speed down into the cart-road at the bottom, then with more rapid way along its muddy track, without encountering a single person; for all are still on the hills opposite each other, firing incessant volleys across the intervening valley; the cries of wounded men mixed with the whizz of balls, the rattle of running fires on either hand, and the unslacked roar of artillery on the other side of the Boden-Laube and up the valley of the Saale.

Running for half an hour, Miss M. heroically doing her part, and by her presence, no doubt, keeping off deliberate firing upon our party, we gain at last the foot of a hill shooting across the descending valley, when we are accosted by a Bavarian Brigadier-General and his staff, brilliantly mounted, who rapidly inquire whence we come and the condition of things at Kissingen, they having been posted with a reserve of cavalry behind the hill further to the south since morning, and waiting to be called into action. We give them hurried replies, receive their thanks, and are soon relieved of their dangerous presence, as they gallop away with heavy Bavarian speed. Up the hill we toil, encountering some peasants from the little village of Euerderf, between us and Kissingen, with scared looks, some driving teams loaded with their small stock of household articles. There are some straggling soldiers around us; but pushing on and up, dead beat with our exhausting run, we at last halt, and sit down upon a pile of stones. We are over a mile from our dangerous hiding-place, and at least three from poor Kissingen, the whole area still the scene of fighting.

But what is that mass of men with gleaming bayonets rushing up the hill and over the very spot, the little shallow furrow, we have just left? It is the Prussians, who have left the place occupied by them on the crest and side of the hill, descended to the bottom of the valley, and are now marching over the very ground across which we have just passed. Now they cross the furrow, from which, thanks to God, we have so providentially escaped, and advance against the Bavarians, their lines riddled by solid discharges of minié balls. Now they meet, hand to hand, and foot to foot; bayonets cross, parry, thrust, wrestle. The Bavarians have bravely met in stolid, solid bravery this fiery trial; the last *experimentum crucis* of a soldier's pluck. For some minutes they struggle; for some minutes the rifle gun and minié ball rifle, with their sword bayonets, cross and mix. Now they separate; the larger, heavier Bavarians throw them off and backward. The Prussians slowly retreat down the hill, over the furrow, closely followed by the massed forces of their enemy. Nearly at the bottom of the valley they are reinforced by a large body of freshly arrived Prussians. These march to the front of their discomfited countrymen. Again sword bayonets gleam and cross; a desperate wrestling-match of death. They push, they fence; thrusts are given and returned; screams, shrill and keen rise here and there among the deadly pushes. Back, back, they go—this time the Bavarians—up the hill, over the furrow; sullen and slow, reluctantly retreating, followed closely by Prussians. We hold our breaths as we watch these desperate grapples over the very spot whence we seem to have been so opportunely and providentially led. Had we remained forty minutes longer, never, in all human probability, should we have quit that furrowed grave.

It is now about two o'clock in the afternoon. The battle is renewed along the whole length of the valley, up which we look as we sit; bodies of men feathering with steel the summits and sides of the hills on either side, while the heavy, thunder-like rolls of artillery up the Saale Valley, hid from us by the Boden-Laube Hill, tell of the obstinate fight the Bavarians are still making there. Quite near us, men are deliberately firing at each other, either in platoons or singly. At one time, at the bottom of our hill and only a little way off from us a Prussian and Bavarian, straggled, no doubt, accidentally from their respective companies, espied each other. Each loaded and fired; both missed. The Bavarian betook himself to a sunken place, apparently where gravel had been taken out to a depth of four feet. Into this place he got; the Prussian perhaps two hundred feet distant in the open wheat field. The Bavarian stooped down and loaded. The Prussian watched for his head as he raised to fire. Bang went their guns at the same instant; neither hurt. And so they loaded and fired five times. At the sixth shot the Prussian fell amid the tall grain; the Bavarian walked away deliberately from the scene of this individual duel, joined some countrymen, and then went to work again at the general massacre.

It is manifest that the Prussians are steadily gaining ground, and are, foot by foot, driving the Bavarians southward. Slow and deliberate is the receding, the men on both sides exhausted with eleven hours' uninterrupted and hard fighting.

But even in this deliberate retreat each side load and fire incessantly, each man loading as he chooses, without any orders; the Bavarian turning round and firing back whenever his rifle is charged, stopping a minute to take better aim; the Prussian as he advances blazing away with his needle-gun, shooting six times a minute at the wavy, straggling line of Bavarians a little way in front of him. And so the wholesale murdering goes on.

Toward five o'clock the heavy roar of cannon in the Saale valley begins to slacken, belching out intermittingly; the echoes rolling off and dying dimly out tiredly. Before us the forces begin, in the slow retreat, to disappear over the crest of the hill to the south, and the heaviest firing is now out of sight. Sick-porters, in groups of ten or twelve, are already wading through the wheat, picking up wounded men, and carrying them off on stretchers to wagons halted upon the cart-road.

Exhausted, sickened, and sad, anxious to know the condition and fate of poor Kissingen, which is, of course, in possession of the Prussians, we think it now safe to return thither.

Descending the hill through the grain, we reach a country road—stray shots occasionally passing near us—and go on to Euerdorf, a little hamlet with the usual large Romanist church in the middle, rude crosses at the street corners, and piteous images of the Virgin and Child in a niche over every house door. Some of the frightened, pallid-faced villagers are in the streets, anxious about the safety of fathers, brothers and sons who have been in the fight. As we leave the upper end of the village, a bullet of a needle-gun passes hotly by my head, between me and Mr. M. Toiling up the road around the shoulder of the Boden-Laube, we at last come in sight of Kissingen—it exists still. A puff of smoke and a heavy roar of artillery two miles eastward show that the tide of battle has rolled up the valley.

A great pool of human blood in the road—near by it a man's arm. A little way off two men dead, their bayonets stuck through each other—so dead, so dead they were. A knapsack, belt and helmet by a tree barked and chipped by iron ball. Behind it stood, no doubt, their owner. A little way down the road, his feet up against its raised roadway, his head in the water—a boy-soldier. We pull him out of the ditch stone dead. He was handsome; no doubt a darling son. The fair hair clusters richly around his open face. His eyes, wide open, stare out of their stony, cold, blue depths. Mine are moist as I look at his young face, and think of the robbery of his mother's hopes and love. We look into his knapsack. There is a shirt with his initials; his knife and fork and spoon, all of iron; blacking-box and brads for his shoes, and a housewife, or spool, with various-colored threads, carefully and lovingly wound around it. There, too, was lint, and a linen bandage stowed away for a need she prayed might never come. We thought of that wound in a heart far away in Prussia, whose bleeding no lint can staunch, nor bandage bind up forevermore.

Now the dead thicken. Sharp cries of agony out of the wheat-fields implore us for drink—the intense thurst of men exhausted by the labor of fighting, and drained by wounds, open and unstaunched. Smashed wagons, pieces of gun-carriages, splintered and shattered wheels, and running-gear are strewn about.

Two horses—one of the most terrible of all these terrible sights—stretched out dead, struck by slug or shell out of full life; bloated to at least twice the ordinary size, the skin stretched to bursting; the veins standing out in great heavy cords all over the body, the eyes bulging, in the strain of agony, out of the head.

The road we had taken out of the village this morning is crowded with dead, hacked, cut, bayoneted, and gashed with sabre-strokes, the work of Prussian cavalry among the fugitives. Gates are shattered, garden fences torn down, out-buildings riddled; houses all through the village are like sieves; windows smashed; great holes and ragged yawning openings, torn out by bomb-shells or slugs, look hideous; furniture is strewn in the streets, now swarming with spiked, helmeted Prussians, their faces begrimed and black with powder and furrowed and channeled with sweat. Some of them are talking rapidly, some shaking hands or kissing in true German fashion, some singing, others drinking, or lying down upon the sidewalks in the middle of the streets.

In our beautiful promenade around the spring, hundreds of dead are lying, all unheeded. Some are stretched on the benches; one sitting on a seat, needle-gun in hand, and eyes wide open, stark dead, yet so natural that he seems only resting. Immediately around the spring are many dead; one lying directly in its bubbling mouth, shot, doubtless, as he stooped to drink its enticingly cool waters—waters I can never drink there again.

A Regatta at Shanghai—The Americans Victorious—The English in Arrears.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.

Knowing the interest you and your readers take in aquatic sports, and thinking that you may extend it to the doings in that line of your countrymen in a far-off land, I propose to give an account of an international rowing-match, which took place here on the 26th inst., resulting in a victory for the American boat, and creating more interest and excitement than anything of the kind within the memory of the oldest resident.

Rowing is one of the few sports to which sojourners in China can resort, and although the climate is hostile to it and the facilities limited, it maintains a more or less vigorous existence. The "Shanghai Rowing Club" has quite a large number of members, two good boat-houses, and a fine fleet of boats, including two four-oared and two eight-oared shells, the well-known "Biffen" boats, built on the Thames, in the best style. As the English residents here outnumber the Americans about six to one, they should have the advantage in a match; but one was nevertheless arranged for the Autumn regatta, and both crews went into training about five weeks ago. The American was as follows:

Names.	Weight. St.	Lbs.	Nativity.
1. John F. Seaman, Jr.	9	8	Newburgh, N. Y.
2. H. Seymour Geary	10	1	New-York City.
3. T. A. Ives	10	1	New-York City.
4. E. G. Low	11	11	Boston, Mass.
5. R. U. Smith	11	13	Islip, L. I.
6. J. M. Forbes	10	12	Boston, Mass.
7. Frank Reid	10	12	Newburgh, N. Y.
Stroke—A. A. Hayes, Jr.	11	00	Boston, Mass.
Coxswain—C. J. Ashley	8	13	Pembroke, Mass.

We carry a coxswain, not only because the English boats are all made for one, but also because the turns, shoals and eddies of a China tidal stream, like the Soochow Creek, in which we pull, would severely try, if not baffle, a bow oar. Two of the crew, the Captain and No. 4, were old Harvard oars-men of '57 and '59, and the training, the stroke, and the start, were on the old model. The crew were good specimens of tough, wiry Americans—quick, light and enduring. Some of them trained off as much as twenty pounds, and they came to the post in better condition than their adversaries; but I may mention as evidence of the obstacles that paucity of numbers and a sickly climate offer, that some of them were under constant care of the doctor, that one broke down within two weeks of the race, and that when his place was supplied we had every available man in the settlement in the boat.

As soon as the coming match began to excite attention, the papers contained the customary letters, the general strain of which was patronizing commendation of the hopeless pluck of the Yankees. One person, signing himself "Tom Brown," asked if any nation could contend against the "bone and sinew of old England," but just before the race he changed his tune, and, having seen the Yankees pull over the course, wrote again to say that they were "dangerous."

The day was fine, the mail was off, and the tide high, when the English eight went up to the starting point, amid the applause of their friends and backers. The course stretches a mile and a half from just below a sharp turn, to an old redoubt, on which stood the judge, the British Vice-Admiral, watch in hand. A good horseman can follow the whole race on the bank; but most people took up positions at intervals. There were crowds of all nations, stations and occupations there, and the interest grew intense as the long American boat, with the beautiful little flag in her bow, (the handiwork of an absent lady well-wisher,) pushed off from the boat-house, and swung steadily up. The starting-place was soon reached, and the turn made; the last instructions and warnings were passed up the boat; the "forward all!" was given; the starter, stop-watch in hand, stood on one bank, and the umpire, on a fast horse, was ready on the other; the gunner had his hand on the lanyard of the cannon; the coxswain, crouched in his seat, with the starting rope in his left hand and the yoke-lines in his right, had replied "all ready" to the starter; and the start came. The lead was to be taken, if possible, and taken it was, and after half a mile, pulled as hard as ever in this country—36 to 37 strokes to the minute—the Americans had a lead of a clear length. Another half mile they held it well, the pace being very severe. At one time the Englishmen put on a little spurt, and there were cries from the banks of "Well pulled! pick her up! go it. English, you're gaining!" but our coxswain was a match for them. He could not only steer well, but he had been an old fireman too, and he was ready with a yell that would have galvanized a boat-full of mummies—"Go it, Yanks, no they ain't!" "Don't you hear your friends calling to you." Friends calling, indeed! How shall I describe the scene on the bank? Babel was nothing to it. Our friends had been straining their eyes ever since they heard the gun, some cool and confident, others actually pale and trembling with excitement, and now diplomats, consuls, missionaries, doctors, merchants, captains and all were fairly beside themselves. The American flag was raised on two canes, one man begged another to take his spy-glass and "hit him over the head," and an old speaking-trumpet that had often hailed the weather yard-arm off the cape was used lustily. Our coxswain had made the last turn to perfection, and the captain had quickened for the rush in at the finish, the gap widening at every stroke, when the English crew stopped for some seconds. They went on again, amid the enraged cries of their friends, but had lost the chance of even making a good show at the end, and they had not gone far when the report of the gun announced that the urbane Admiral had seen the stars and stripes go past the winning post in 8 minutes and 30 seconds from the starting flash, slightly against the tide. Not a man in the crew was distressed; they gave three cheers and a tiger and landed, to be almost torn in pieces by their friends. The English Captain gave an explanation of his stopping on his coming in, to the effect that the stroke side was weak, and that as they could not beat, and he had another race to pull, he thought best to take this course. This does not seem to satisfy his countrymen. They acknowledge the defeat handsomely, and give all credit to their "generous rivals," as they call us; but while the bards and correspondents are singing our praises the poor Captain is the scapegoat to be blamed for the stopping of the other crew, when they might have made at least a fair race, although no one claims that they had the ghost of a chance to win.

To make matters worse four of our crew the same day won the general club race, against the Shanghai crews and a picked and fresh one from Ningpo. I think it worth while to insert here a letter, appearing to-day in the *Friend of China*, which is plain and amusing:

SHANGHAI, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the Friend of China:

DEAR SIR: TOM BROWN wants to know "if any other nationality can successfully compete with the bone and muscle of Old England" in rowing? His answer is below:

English vs. Americans.—Won by Americans, English shutting up, for lack of pluck, after they were "dead beat."

Junior Sculls.—Won by a Russian, over two Englishmen.

General Club Race.—Won by a scratch American crew, over two scratch and one picked English crews.

Rangers vs. Club.—Won by a crew composed of two Americans, one Russian and one Englishman, over a challenging crew of Englishmen.

Senior Sculls.—The only race won by an Englishman, who was led half the distance by an American, and closely pressed the rest of the way by a Russian.

Shanghai vs. Ningpo.—Won by a mixed crew of two Americans and two Englishmen, over an English crew.

Scratch Race.—Won by an American crew, over three other boats.

Does TOM BROWN want any more information on the subject? Your obedient servant,

A-MERI-CUS.

To this I can but add an original aphorism by a resident American philosopher: "Britannia may rule the waves, but she doesn't rule the creeks!"

I fear that your readers will say, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," and think this too long a story. Remember, oh, kind friends, that we don't win international races every day; that our exotic eagle is soaring very high, and that we can't help hoping that you will join our jubilations. Though present at the antipodes in the body, we often meet you "in fancy's domain." Our memories and aspirations are of and toward home; so don't vote us and our doings a bore, but have a congratulatory and kindly thought for the poor.

A Raid on Whisky Shops by Ohio Ladies—A Suit Commenced and an Ovation Promised—Seventy Witnesses Subpœnaed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

GREENFIELD, HIGHLAND COUNTY, Ohio, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

Some time in July, 1865, the ladies of this place took it into their heads that there should be "no more whisky sold in Greenfield." The question of abating the nuisance had been discussed frequently, when an accident occurred that brought things to a crisis. A young man named BLACKBURN, highly esteemed, only 21 years of age, was the victim of a whisky brawl. A party of drunken men got into a quarrel and a shot was fired, and this young man, who was passing the house, received his death wound. Shortly after this the ladies, with a secrecy unparalleled in the history of woman, met and resolved on the destruction of the spirit. So in broad daylight, about noon, a posse of about seventy started on the cleansing expedition, armed with hatchets, axes and woman's determination. Some three or four stores were entered and the bottles made to dance jigs and the whisky to gurgle down the gutters before the other whisky fiends were made aware of what was going on. When they did become cognizant of the situation of things, they barred, bolted and barricaded their doors. But nothing daunted, the women quietly demanded the liquor, and if not admitted into the house they quickly battered down the doors or shutters. This was carried on till nearly every respectable whisky-shop was demolished. Suits were brought, but the verdict of equity said, "Served 'em right."

Now the whisky dealers have combined to bring suits against the husbands of many of the ladies for damage to property, but nearly everybody feels that the slight damage temporarily done is nothing to the benefit derived therefrom. The most extensive preparations are being made to escort the ladies of Greenfield, seventy of whom have been subpœnaed as witnesses. Large wagons are to be fitted up, and their male relations will accompany them to Hillsborough, where the Court will be in session on the 16th of this month. The ladies of Hillsborough are making the most ample preparations to receive them as welcome guests, and they are to be entertained by the ladies of that place.

Just imagine seventy women in court! Imagine the ineffectual cry of "silence" from the stentorian lungs of the Sheriff! What will the Judges do? what will the Jury do?

Extraordinary Trial in France for the Custody of a Daughter.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 31.

A very extraordinary family law suit concerning the custody of two young ladies, aged respectively 20 and 17, occupied one of the Paris Courts last week. The plaintiff, M. BAISSON, a gentleman of property, living in the Rue St. Honoré, is the father of the minors in question by a first wife, who died many years ago. M. BAISSON has several children by a second marriage. Immediately after the death of his first wife he placed his two children, then infants of tender years, under the care of his mother-in-law, the defendant, a widow. This lady became passionately attached to the girls, took the utmost care of their education, treated them in all respects as her adopted children, relieved the father of all expenses for their maintenance, and made no secret of her intention to leave them the whole of her very large fortune. Under these apparently most happy circumstances, the utmost harmony prevailed between M. BAISSON and the mother of his first wife; he was able to devote himself to his new family with the knowledge that his elder children were in the hands of a tender, judicious, and wealthy relation, whose greatest object in life was their welfare. But a few months ago it happened that the eldest Mdlle. BAISSON fell in love—a most improper thing for any young lady to do according to French notions. The rule of good French society is that a girl until married is never to speak to any man unless in the presence of her parents or guardians, and then only in monosyllables. A well-bred French girl knows that she is one day to be married, and looks forward to the event with pleasure as one which will give her an opportunity of making many old schoolfellows jealous by the display of her *trousseau*. But she is supposed to have no preference on the subject. One day her father comes to her, and says, "My love, I have found you a husband!" To which she replies, kissing her father on the forehead, "Merci, mon père! who is it?" He gives the name, mentions a proximate day for the wedding, and then the young lady consults with her mother about the wedding outfit. These well-known rules were not regarded in the case of Mlle. BAISSON's attachment. Yes! she absolutely formed an attachment, and her rich grandmother, who had brought her up and was prepared to do everything requisite, humanly speaking, to make her future life happy, was privy to it. The object of her attachment is an army surgeon, a man of merit, both personally and through his foregoers. His father was a distinguished general officer, and he himself wears upon his breast a constellation of medals and decorations attesting his good services. But his only fortune is his commission, and on this sole ground M. BAISSON, when informed of the engagement by his mother-in-law, peremptorily declared that the army surgeon was no fit match for his daughter. The father, who had been content to delegate to her grandmother the entire care of his daughter from her earliest infancy, came forward resolutely to exercise the stern parental authority which the law gives him in order to prevent the marriage of a girl almost of age with the man of her choice, and who had courted her with the approbation of the relation who stood *in loco parentis*, and had been throughout her life her best friend. M. BAISSON went to his mother-in-law's house, saw his daughter, told her that he would never give his consent to the marriage; and moreover, that he would no longer allow her to live with her grandmother, and that she must come away with him directly. The young lady, in obedience to this parental command, packed up her trunks and got into her father's carriage had only gone a few yards when she suddenly opened a door, at the risk of breaking her neck, jumped out into the street, and ran back to her grandmother's. M. BAISSON thought it undesirable to make a scene by attempting then and there to bring his daughter away by force. He contented himself by saying that he was inflexible, and she would hear from him in a few days. When next he went to the house he was informed that the whole family had gone away, and had left no address. M. BAISSON went over almost all Europe in search of his daughters. He inquired at all the German watering-places and at every town in Belgium, but without any result. At length he hit upon the expedient of sending a money letter to the grandmother at her old address in Paris, and he learned through the post-office that this letter was delivered to the very army surgeon whose pretensions to his eldest daughter's hand formed the *casus belli*. He afterward found that the two girls were concealed under false names in a Catholic Convent in Glasgow. Thereupon he brought an action against his mother-in-law, requiring her to bring the girls back to France and hand them over to his custody. The tribunal of first instance made a decree in his favor, and ordered the young ladies' grandmother to pay 1,000fr. a day for two months unless the girls were restored to their father. She, thinking that the penalty of this decree would be the worst of the matter; let the two months expire, and actually paid the large sum of 60,000 francs into Court—a sum that she was prepared to sacrifice rather than surrender the girls to their obdurate father. But then he brought a further action, laying damages at a 1,000,000 of francs. M. DESMAREST, the lady's counsel, told her that the law was altogether on the father's side, and that if she did not give the children up he might go on bringing actions until he utterly ruined her. Acting upon M. DESMAREST's advice, the grandmother has now brought the young ladies back from Glasgow. The father has gained his point, they are now in his custody. The only question ultimately before the Court was, what damages she should pay to the father for interfering with his authority. The sum, after his counsel, M. JULES FAVRE, had been heard, was fixed at 5,000 francs and the balance of the 60,000 francs interest is to be refunded to the lady. As matters now stand Mlle. BAISSON cannot marry in France till 25, without her father's consent, but in a few months she will be 21, and then he will have no legal right to prevent her from living where she pleases.

The Tricks in the Grain Trade.

From the Chicago Tribune.

There are few branches of business that afford so many opportunities for the commission of legal frauds as the grain trade. Some seasons give more favorable opportunities than others, and it is now a well-established fact that whenever the wheat crop of the country is irregular in quality, and partly or almost entirely deteriorated, the "scalpers" come in and pursue a systematic course of plunder with impunity. The "honest farmer," whom we admire so much at a distance, carefully bags his wheat, placing a poorer quality of grain in the middle of the sack than is to be found at either the top or bottom. The interior grain-dealer who knows perfectly well that it is the intention of the farmer to cheat him, makes an offset, by cheating in the weight. Sometimes the farmer gets the start, but in the long run the advantage is with the buyer, because he understands the tricks of the trade better. The interior dealer, in order to swell his profits, doctors his grain so that when it reaches Chicago he may circumvent the inspector and the warehouseman. Car loads of wheat are "plugged," to use a technical term, with scrapings of oats, rye, barley and other stuff, for which the shipper, if he succeeds in evading the inspector, will obtain wheat prices. The railroads, which are directly or indirectly associated with the elevators, understand the game, and refuse to give a specific receipt for grain shipped in bulk—the bill of lading merely specifying so many bushels, more or less. The country shipper invariably says "less," after the grain has been received in store and the account of sales returned. The warehousemen know nothing of the leak; the railroads know nothing of the leak, and the shortage is attributed to cracks in the bottom of the cars. The shipper seeks in vain for a remedy. The railroad agent will not give him a specific receipt for the grain shipped in bulk, and the warehouseman will make no restitution, claiming the grain receipted for by him was all that came out of the car. Sometimes the shipper, in his eagerness to beat the inspector, overdoes the "plugging," and the wheat which he expected would pass as No. 2, only goes "rejected." This, of course, raises a howl. The shipper insists that the grain he shipped was excellent in quality, and ought readily to pass as "No. 2," instead of "rejected." He inveighs loudly against the inspector, who, at a safe distance, preserves his equanimity, and knows nothing of the trouble he has raised.

There is yet another link in the chain. The warehousemen, who claim that the profits of "elevating" are not commensurate with the capital employed, speculate on their own account. It has been charged that large purchases of rejected wheat have been made by brokers, in behalf of the warehousemen, who were at the same time liberal sellers of No. 2. Some are uncharitable enough to say that this taking in poor and putting out good grain is the result of a continued and vigorous application of smut machines and fanning mills, which, if pursued for a sufficient time, would be profitable, both to the warehousemen and the railroads, or railroad officers, who refuse to take grain to any other elevator. A little more than a year ago this "doctoring" and "scalping" of grain, resulting from the inferior crop of 1865, created no little excitement in grain circles. The Board of Trade demanded that Inspectors should be placed in the warehouses, for the express purpose of arresting any "scalping," but for some time the warehousemen refused to accede to the proposition. Subsequently they yielded to the public demand, and the Board was allowed to place inspectors in the houses. This for a time hushed all complaints in regard to "scalping" in store. Latterly, however, the Inspectors seem to have become derelict in their duties, as both millers and shippers complain that the grain delivered to them is not the grain called for in the receipts issued by the warehousemen. A notable instance of this kind occurred a few days since, reflecting no credit on the honesty of the warehousemen.

The Eastern shippers complain that cargoes of grain never hold out on arrival at Buffalo, but fall short from twenty-five to one hundred bushels. Whether the shortage is the result of a swindle here or at Buffalo, it is difficult to say. The instances of "running over" are of course never heard of.

The speculators who work "corners," and bull and bear the market to suit their interests, also have complaints to make, but as they are not deemed to represent any legitimate trade, they get little attention paid to their complaints. Their operations are none too honest, and, if they get beaten, it is altogether in their line. They aver that at times the warehousemen issue bogus receipts, by means of which the market is broken down after they have almost cornered it. Whether this be so or not we have no means of knowing, but on the whole we think it quite likely.

These facts, charges, surmises and suspicions show that, as at present conducted, the grain trade of the Northwest is demoralized. It abounds in abuses which vex and defraud every honest dealer, and inflict great harm upon our city. We think the question is a proper one for our Legislature to consider, and we are in favor of legislative enactments whereby these evils shall be mitigated if not entirely removed.

First—Let the Legislature pass a law compelling all railroads to give a specific receipt for the number of pounds of grain shipped in bulk. This will determine where the leakage is, if there be any.

Second—Compel the railroads to deliver grain at any warehouse specified by the shippers, if there is a railroad track to it, whether the same belong to it or any other railroad. This will break down the monopoly that now exists, and open up the elevator business to competition.

Third—Adopt a uniform grade of inspection throughout the State making weight one of the essentials, and taking for a basis the grades adopted by our Board of Trade, which may be vested with discretionary power to change the same when the nature or condition of the crop demands it.

Fourth—Require the railroad agents who receipt for the grain loaded on the cars, to specify the grade in the receipt.

If legislation can reach the evils complained of, this is the way to do it, and no honest man can object to such a law.

Liabilities of Telegraph Companies.

We take the following from the Detroit *Post*. It involves some new and interesting points of law: A case was before the Wayne Circuit Court yesterday, involving some new questions. It was that of JOHN H. CAREW against the Western Union Telegraph Company. CAREW is an oyster-dealer in this city. About a year ago he telegraphed to Baltimore for a quantity of oysters to be shipped to him at once. The message was delayed in transmission, and in consequence the oysters did not reach here until after the price had greatly declined. CAREW now sues the Company to recover as damages the difference between what the oysters would have been worth to him had they come in response to his message, as he expected, and what they were when they did come. Under the charge of the Court the Jury brought in a verdict awarding him the damages claimed, $207 96.

The counsel for the plaintiff asked the Judge to charge the following points to the Jury:

1. That if the Jury find that the printed agreement on the back of the paper on which the message was written was not signed by the parties, then the plaintiff is not bound by it.

2. That it is immaterial on which line the error occurred, the defendant having received pay for the proper transmission of the message from Detroit to Baltimore.

3. That if the plaintiff's attention was not called to the necessity of repeating the message in order to insure its correct delivery, he was not bound so to do to entitle him to recover.

The counsel for the defendant asked the Judge to charge as follows:

1. That the conditions indorsed on the back of the blank on which plaintiff wrote the message directed to be sent, constitute a part of the contract between plaintiff and defendant, and that plaintiff is bound by these conditions whether he had ever read them or not.

2. That defendant is not liable for any error in the transmission of the message in question, unless plaintiff at the time of the delivery of the dispatch directed the message to be repeated, and paid the additional sum required by said conditions for repeated messages.

3. That under these conditions the defendant is not liable if the Jury find from the evidence that the mistake in question did not happen on the line of the defendant, but on that of another company, over whose line the dispatch was sent, on the way to Baltimore.

4. That there is a fatal variance between the contract declared or in the plaintiff's declaration and that proved, and therefore plaintiff cannot recover.

The last point was subsequently withdrawn, and reserved to be argued on a motion for a new trial, should one be asked for.

His Honor Judge WITHERELL declined to charge any of the points asked by the defendant, and instructed the Jury:

1. That the printed notice on the blank was no notice unless the plaintiff's attention was specially called to it.

2. That when the defendants take a message to send to Baltimore they are bound to send it. The plaintiff cannot be required to hunt up all the links of the chain to find upon what particular link the wrong occurred.

3. That if the Jury find from the testimony, that the plaintiff requested the message to be repeated, and it was not so repeated, then the defendant is liable.

A Railroad Engineer with Four Wives—The Sunflower of Kirkwood Withered and Blown.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

EDWARD TRUE was a gay and festive engineer on the Kirkwood accommodation train. He possessed that free and open manner which, united with youth, good looks and a surplus of spending money, never fails to win the hearts of a certain class of young ladies.

The good-looking young engineer put up at the Kirkwood Hotel, where he soon became acquainted with EMMA SUN, the pretty chambermaid of the establishment. EMMA was about 18 years of age, spruce in her dress and fond of admiration. It was not long before TRUE was Sun-struck, and in an equally short time the Sunflower turned to him as the god of her idolatry.

The result of this billing and cooing was a wedding; the ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of the Presbyterian Church, and for two weeks the honeymoon was undimmed by a cloud. TRUE brought his bride to St. Louis, and sent her to a boarding-house on Seventh-street, near the Pacific depot, and visited her regularly when he came to the city.

About two weeks ago the inconstant engineer married a Miss MCLAUGHLIN, living within a mile of Kirkwood—an innocent, unsophisticated girl of fifteen, living with her parents, who are people of respectability and worth.

On the wedding day, DENIS MCLAUGHLIN, the brother of the bride, a steward on the river, returned home from a visit to Odin, Ill. He had received intimation that TRUE had married at Kirkwood; but the bridegroom told him that it was only a sham marriage. The knot had been tied by Mr. MILLS, of Webster Grove, and could not be untied in a day, and the brother told TRUE he should have nothing to do with his sister until the matter was cleared up. TRUE and MCLAUGHLIN occupied the same room on the night of the wedding, leaving the young bride "weeping, sad and lonely," in the bridal chamber.

Knowing his own guilt, TRUE made an arrangement with the bride to meet him at the station the following day, and fly with him on the wings of love to some sunny spot, where hard-hearted brothers come not and parents are unknown. MCLAUGHLIN and TRUE both came to St. Louis the next day, and, as the former was getting on the train at Fourteenth-street, he saw TRUE, who, on getting sight of him, jumped off, and in this way the contemplated elopement was frustrated. MCLAUGHLIN had sworn to kill TRUE, if it turned out that he had wronged his sister by marrying her while he had another wife, and for this reason the fast engineer was anxious to avoid the brother of his victim.

It was ascertained, beyond doubt, that TRUE was a bigamist, and several days ago EMMA appeared before Justice CUNNINGHAM, before whom a complaint was filed, and the officers were sent to arrest TRUE, who failed to find him. It is said that he has left the city.

It is said that TRUE had married a young lady in St. Louis some eighteen months ago, and that previous to that time he had married a girl in Illinois.

TRACKS OF THE NORTHMEN IN GREENLAND.—In the last number of the *Missions Blatt* we find the following paragraph on this subject in a letter from Rev. C. S. SPINDLER, who writes from Fredricksthal (the most southern station, a short distance from Cape Farewell,) under date of Sept. 3, 1866: "As we were out looking for grass we came to Nigertut, (one of the outposts of the station,) on the Ilua, and were compelled to remain there for a day on account of an unfavorable wind. I felt a strong impulse to sail round (the cape) to Prince Christian's Sound, (on the east coast of Greenland) to take a look at the Norman ruins, but we were unable to do so. There are said to be in that vicinity many old graves and remains, also stones with inscriptions, which might throw some light upon the sad fate of the Christian settlers. So far as I know, no European has ever made an examination of these ruins. Our helper, ISAAC, told me recently that it was a saying among his people that the Kardlunatsiat (Normans) had carried on great war with the Kalatdlit, (Greenlanders.) Hence the many graves. These ruins, as is the case with others on the Ilua, are partly reached and buried by glaciers. At some other time I may be able to visit them in a kajak. The Northmen must have visited the east coast, for several living Greenlanders there told me recently that such ruins were to be found on it.—*Moravian.*

RUSSIAN STUDENTS TO COUNT BISMARCK.—Youth is always gay and sometimes it is witty. It was wit, or, perhaps, malice which prompted the young students at Moscow, St. Petersburgh, Kiew and Kazan, to send a curious address to Count BISMARCK, in which they congratulated the Prime Minister of King WILLIAM for having lightened for them the most arduous part of their geographical studies, by very much simplifying the political geography of the defunct Germanic Confederation.—*Paris Correspondence of the Independence Belge.*

ELOPEMENT.—Yesterday, the wife of FRANK BISCHKEE, saloon-keeper, corner of Lydius and Willett streets, after drawing $200 from a bank and obtaining $1,000 on a draft, eloped with JAMES FLOOD, hackman. It is supposed they took the morning train for Washington. Mr. BISCHKEE, after satisfying himself of his right to carry a pistol, started on a subsequent train to-day in pursuit. It had always been supposed that BISCHKEE and his wife lived happily together, and the reason of her infatuation for FLOOD cannot be surmised.—*Albany Journal, Jan. 18.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have brief dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to Jan. 19. It is reported that Queen VICTORIA will visit Paris some time during the continuance of the exhibition.

A report comes from South America, by way of England, that the allies are about to resume the offensive, and that LOPEZ and his army are discontented.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the House bill of last session in favor of the selection of League Island as a depot for iron-clads, was reported from the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed. A motion by Mr. WADE to postpone the regular order, which was the Bankrupt Bill, was negatived, and the bill was read. This is the House bill of last session, amended by the Judiciary Committee. The Senate began the consideration of the proposed amendments, and after acting upon two of them adjourned.

The House, having disposed of several private bills, devoted the remainder of the day to the consideration of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction Bill. Mr. STEVENS accepted an amendment offered by Mr. SPALDING, providing that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended and martial law be extended over the Southern States during the time intervening between the passage of the act and the admission of those States to representation in Congress. Speeches were made by Messrs. SCHOFIELD, KOONTZ, MILLER, WARD, of Kentucky, and others, Mr. MILLER, in the course of his remarks, intimating that he proposed offering an amendment to the bill providing that no State shall be admitted to representation in Congress until it has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The Assembly adopted a resolution requesting of the Auditor of the Canal Department information respecting the amount paid for damages caused by the Canals of the State. Notice was given of a bill appointing a Committee to revise the Charter of this City; also of a bill prohibiting the same Board of Directors and Managers to control competing railroads. Bills were introduced to incorporate the New-York and Texas Transportation Company; to regulate the carriage of passengers by railroad, and to incorporate the German Mission House Association of the port of New-York.

GENERAL NEWS.

H. J. P[illegible]'s extensive flouring mills at Marshall, Michigan, were burned on the night of the 18th inst., with all their contents. The mills were built a few years ago, and were among the finest in the West. The loss is about $80,000, on which there is a partial insurance in the following Companies: Ætna and City Fire, of Hartford, Conn.; Home, Underwriters', Manhattan, Metropolitan, International, and North American, of New-York; Liverpool and London, and Lumbermen's, of Chicago.

A number of checks to the amount of nearly thirty thousand, mysteriously disappeared from a bank in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday last, and the officers of the bank are unable to state whether they had been lost, accidently destroyed or stolen. The checks were drawn on the various banks of that city, and were received the day previous to their being missed. Payment has been stopped upon all of the checks, and duplicates of most of them issued.

The Bremen ship *Mobile*, with two thousand bales of cotton, was burned in Mobile Bay on Friday morning. On the same day the steamer *Montgomery*, with 600 bales of cotton, was burned six miles above Erie, on the Black Warrior River. Three negroes perished in the flames.

In the town of Somerville, Mass., twenty-six scholars and their lady teachers were compelled to remain all night in the school-house on account of the storm. They were furnished with bedding and refreshments, and made comfortable.

A Jury of Inquest after an investigation into the recent burning of the jail and negro prisoners at Kingstree, S. C., returned a verdict censuring the Sheriff and the Jailor for dereliction of duty in not having the keys at the jail.

Nothing has yet been heard of Commodore BLAKE, the retired Naval Commander, who was lost in the snow-storm on Thursday afternoon, in Brookline, Mass., and it is feared that he perished.

The [illegible] heirs of the great [illegible] estate in [illegible] $2,000,000, have amicably [illegible] their differences and withdrawn from the Courts.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that fines imposed upon members of Trade Union Associations, according to the by-laws, for working under the scale of prices adopted by the Associations are legal, and can be collected by action at law, the same as any other debt. The question arose on a suit brought by the Master Stevedores' Association of this City, against one of its members to collect a fine of $150, imposed upon him for unloading 1,500 tons of railroad iron at a less price than that fixed by the Association. The complaint was demurred to on the ground that the facts did not constitute a cause of action—such regulations of Trades Unions being illegal and against public policy. Judge DALY overruled the demurrer.

A daring burglary was discovered yesterday morning by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, in the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 163 Washington-street. Nearly $12,000 worth of silk was removed from the building, through a tenement house hallway and yard, at No. 158 Greenwich-street, which stands directly in the rear of the warehouse. About $8,000 worth of the stolen silk was found in the hallway. The burglars evidently had a whole night to work in, and proceeded quite coolly. No arrests have yet been made.

The law column contains a case of public interest now before the United States Supreme Court, which will determine the question whether a Court of Equity will in any case interpose by injunction to restrain a revenue officer from the collection of a tax legally or illegally assessed, and other questions of an important character.

A public meeting of the citizens of New-York was held on behalf of the Cretans, at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon, Mayor HOFFMAN presiding. A General and Executive Committees were organized, and a public meeting will be arranged for at an early day.

The case of ALEXANDER ROSS & Co., the tobacconists, who are charged with making false returns to the officers of internal revenue, was up before Commissioner OSBORN again yesterday, and after some further testimony for the Government, was adjourned until the 31st instant.

CHARLES W. BROWNING, a car conductor and ex-policeman, shot GEORGE HULL yesterday afternoon in Cannon-street, and caused a dangerous wound. Family trouble originated the quarrel between the two men.

MUNICIPAL GYMNASTICS.—We observe that the Common Council of the city of Brotherly Love are even with the spirit of the age. Two of them had a "rough and tumble fight" on the floor of the council room a day or two since, and the fun was only brought to a close by an adjournment and putting out the gas. The incident, taken in conjunction with the condition of the Councilmanic relations of this City, suggests what may be thought an improvement in the administration of municipal affairs. Why, as the practice of the "manly art" is found to be a necessary accompaniment of civic legislation, not have all proper accommodation for the same. With the sincere desire for the comfort of the City fathers [illegible] Philadelphia and New-York, we call, [illegible] for the organization of a regularly constituted prize ring situated within some convenient chamber, and where the gentlemen so disposed may disport themselves, *en costume* if they choose, but, at all events, without the indignity of interruption. There would be the further advantage connected with this arrangement that several fat offices might be created thereby, such as the Holder of the City Sponge, the City Bottle Bearer, and divers other adjuncts of the Ring which will at once suggest themselves to the intelligent reader.

Peace or War in Europe—The Turkish Spectre.

It seemed at the close of the year as though the peace of Europe was uncommonly well assured. All the great Powers, moreover, professed themselves to be unusually anxious for peace. The diplomacy of England was in favor of a pacific policy everywhere. France, though somewhat restive during the German war, had announced herself satisfied with its results, both as regards the belligerents and as regards herself; and the Emperor had proclaimed himself desirous of the inauguration of an "era of peace" with the opening of the year. Prussia had achieved her purposes and gratified her ambition through a brief but sanguinary war, and was now in need of time to consolidate her conquests and regulate her internal polity. Austria, shattered militarily and threatened with political disruption, required rest from external troubles, and was not afraid to express an earnest desire for it. Italy had won her fortune, and had nothing further to gain by the sword on any side. Russia, though always charged with a readiness to precipitate Europe into war for the realization of her ambitious schemes, gave no public indications of any inordinate desire to interfere with the pacific current of the world's affairs. At the same time the interests of the various nations were more than ordinarily in favor of the maintenance of peace. The material progress of France, England and Germany during the last ten years has been without parallel in any past period of European history, and as the attention of the people has been turned to industrial development, and their condition has been improved by enlarged opportunities and increased activity, their aversion to a state of war has steadily grown greater and stronger.

It might be thought that, with all these forces operating against war and in behalf of peace, there was hardly any possibility of a disturbance of the calm which now reigns throughout the great nations of Europe. How can there be a breach of the peace between five or six nations which are all laboring to live on terms of amity with each other? Even admitting the tortuous and deceptive character of modern diplomacy, and the false pretensions that Governments are continually making among themselves, we need not infer a basis of deception and falsehood in this matter, for the influences and agencies to which diplomacy itself is necessarily subjected, are in perfect correspondence with the voice it assumes.

So far as the great Powers themselves are directly concerned, there is very little likelihood of a rupture of the peace of Europe for years to come. We think, moreover, it is quite a safe speculation that if there were no other Governments in Europe than those of France and England, Prussia, Austria and Russia, Italy and Spain, wars between them might now for a long time be avoided. The great war of last year between Prussia and Austria had its origin in Prussia's desire to annex certain feeble States. The Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 originated from a similar cause. The Franco-Austrian war of 1859 was necessary to the obliteration of the lesser Governments that ruled and ruined Italy; and the Crimean war of 1854 was waged by France and England to repress the designs of Russia against a pitiful and decrepit Power. Thus all the great European wars of the last half century—leaving out of view the Hungarian Revolution and the insurrectionary movements of 1848—had their origin in some matter relating to the fortunes of the lesser States.

It is just such a matter that has again within a few weeks past, threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. It is the Turkish question, brought again to the foreground by the Cretan revolt, and complicated by the action of the Greek Government.

The Great Powers were not consulted about the raising of this question, though it can hardly be settled without their interference. The poor Cretan Christians took up arms against their Mussulman tyrants without considering anything but their own intolerable wrongs. The Greeks have aided them without consulting anything but their own uncontrolable sympathies. The Slavonian Christians, who are subjects of the Sultan, threaten also to take up arms without weighing the effect their action many have beyond their own borders. In fact these oppressed populations seem incapable of conceiving why they should submit to Turkish rule and suffer under Turkish despotism, in order to suit the convenience of the Great Powers of Europe. These Great Powers, or at least some of them, feel highly indignant that such wretches should threaten to interrupt the public peace by their revolt; but at the same time it is by the direct agency of the Great Powers that the Turkish despotism, against which the Christians have risen, is maintained. If they are really desirous of securing Turkey against revolution, and securing a permanent peace in that part of Europe, let them cease supporting the present atrocious rule, and go to work establishing some form of government that shall be agreeable with the spirit of the age and the character of the subject population.

It is a knotty business, we know, but if the Great Powers *will* undertake its management, they should manage it decently.

Our latest European advices show that the gravity of the situation is deeply felt, and is increasing. The latest report is that the Great Powers have resolved to urge the Sublime Porte to call a European Conference and take the vexed question into consideration. We can well imagine the unwillingness of the Sublime Porte to take any such advice. It could hardly be required to take a worse course for itself, unless, indeed, it be willing to admit that the best thing it can do is to hasten the end of its own wretched existence.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY.—On another page we copy from the New-York *Citizen* an article on the Hoboken Ferry. The facts are too gross and notorious to be disguised or palliated. There is not one person *disconnected with the ferries* but who will indorse them. The injury to property, the losses sustained by boarding-house keepers, who every Winter lose their best customers, and the hindrance to the growth of the city, are subjects of bitter and unceasing complaint.

The Labor Question in England.

The past year has been signalized in England by a greater amount of discussion upon the relations between capital and labor than has been noticeable for a very long period. Various causes may be adduced for this. There have been many strikes and much anger upon the subject of wages. Large numbers of men have been out of work owing to fluctuations in trade. In some branches, particularly those connected with the iron trade, a formidable competition has been successfully entered into by Belgium, where labor is cheap, and where machinery of good workmanship has been turned out. There has been some political excitement also, though that has not had much effect upon the purely labor question. The United States is pointed at as evidencing the possibility of the prosperous condition of the workingman as compared with that of England. And with all these, there is a very deep and earnest discussion upon the *rationale* of Trades Unions, and also the theories of coöperation and partnerships between master and men. We learn that the national alliance of Trades Unions which was organized about the middle of last year has so far advanced in influence and in membership as to be able to hold its first conference, and that there is on the other hand a spreading agitation against these Unions by large numbers of workmen, who consider that they practically ignore the rights of labor. The workmen being thus busily engaged upon the problem of labor the masters have in self-defence been compelled to enter the arena of debate, and we find accordingly, that there are numerous communications to the Press in their behalf.

The feeling which lies at the bottom of the agitation on the side of the workingmen grows out of the impression that the capitalist has an undue share of the results of their toil. They are producers, he but a supervising head. They remain poor, he grows rich. He competes with others, and lowers wages to keep up his profits; and in the whole intercourse between the two sides the workmen are looked upon as mere machines, to which a little oil and repair in the shape of wages is needed, but which are to be expended at the lowest point of necessity only. The master, on the other hand, argues that the position assumed is an unfair one; that he provides capital, knowledge and connection, and that the promptness and decision which can be exercised by one man could not be by any mixed society whatever. And, beside, he argues, when competition runs high the employer of labor, being forced to pay higher wages than his foreign competitor, the trade is lost, unless the workmen consent, which they will not do, to a reduction. An iron master instances a case where this competition was brought into action. An order was on the iron market for 40,000 tons of iron. Promptness was necessary, and Belgium was in the field with iron produced by cheap labor. Belgium gained the contract. The iron master thereupon complains that if the English laborer would have sacrificed some of his wages the foreigner would not have suceeded. The reply to this is obvious enough. It is a bad rule which will not work both ways. If wages ought to have been lowered to prevent the perversion of trade in a particular instance, they ought to be raised when the trade is retained and profitable; and moreover, if the profits of trade are to be made out of the lowering of wages, the master will compete upon that basis, until the workman is reduced to the condition of a mere serf.

The workmen's method of fighting against this danger of reduction has been hitherto by Trades Unions, which dictate rates of wages, placing those who will not join them under a social ban, and cutting off so far as possible the supply of labor from the employer who will not yield to their terms. But here an element begins to work confusion. There are so many more laborers in various branches of industry that the Union men are becoming balanced by those who belong to no union. These latter oppose with might and main the interference with their right to sell their strength and skill, and they thus place the rights of the labor question in a new light. They say that labor has rights of its own with which none can justly interfere. The union men associated themselves for mutual protection of their own rights, but reversed their philosophy when they attempted to deny the rights of those who were not union men. At present the contest is becoming more severe, and the corresponding difficulties of both are being increased. And the principles of coöperation and of partnership of industry are studied with more earnestness than ever before.

With the coöperative principle our readers are familiar, as also they are with its success. The system of partnerships of industry is of more recent date. The system is defined as one by which a share of profits proportioned to work done may be given to each person employed, without giving him any voice in the management, or rights as a partner, and is so legalized by an act of Parliament passed in 1865. It is upon this system that the contest between masters and men chiefly turns, and it will have to be settled if more serious injury than has already befallen British industry is to be avoided.

The difficulty which has the most serious aspect is that there is a superabundance of labor which finds no employment, nor is likely to find any, whether unions be abolished or not, and whether coöperation and industrial partnership become the rule or not. The presence of these unemployed men must act as a depressing influence, whatever action is taken by capitalists and their workmen. If Belgian or other workmen are content to labor for small pay, they can compete with others who are not so content; and if the difference is as great as it is said to be, there must be a great change in the cost of living in England before the difference can be balanced. There is a remedy, and there was a time when it was employed with great success. Twenty years ago the potters of Staffordshire found themselves in pretty much the same condition as many other trades find themselves now. They formed unions and inaugurated strikes, but there were capital and unempleyed men against them. The poor they had always with them, and all their efforts at protecting labor were fruitless. Then some of the more clear-headed realized the fact that the incubus of superabundant labor must be removed, and they set about removing it. They formed a number of emigration societies, and subscribed weekly sums thereto. On the collection of sufficient funds they bought tracts of land in Wisconsin and periodically balloted for the right to small farms. Those who won at the ballots could avail themselves of the chance to emigrate or sell that chance. An agent sent out from England, erected dwellings, which were ready for the emigrants on their arrival, and also went on collecting the balance of subscriptions necessary to complete the holders' titles. The experiment was successful, and the settlements soon became, and are to-day, highly prosperous, while the workmen at home found the value of their work increased in a corresponding ratio. There was something very sensible and practical about this Potters' Society scheme. It was afterward imitated by a number of societies of mixed trades, and, we believe, with equal success.

The question of labor in England is, we cannot but think, *the* question about which that country is just now most concerned. Its discussion and progress toward solution are to the full as interesting as those of ritualism, reform, or the territorial struggles of her neighbors, by which the English people are agitated and somewhat vociferous.

The Decline of Turkey.

It is with no feeling of regret that Christian communities see the gradual disintegration of this anomalous country.

Supplanting an effiminate empire, a mere shadow of the past greatness of Pagan antiquity, it maintained itself for centuries by the brute power of force, propelled by religious fanaticism. But for more than a century, Turkish power in Europe has been on the decline, and since the Congress of Vienna, the Ottoman Porte was kept up as an "independent" Government only through the jealousy of the other Powers of the Continent, and partly by the general misconception of the needs of a correct "balance of power." Ever since the revolution of the Greeks, which took an organized form in 1821, and ended with the establishment of the Greek kingdom in 1829, the existence of the remaining Turkish empire, as such, was due only to the permission accorded it by the leading Governments of Europe, and to their actual interference to prevent its dissolution. Twice after the period named the Western Powers, joined by Russia and Austria, saved the Sultan by wresting from the victorious Viceroy of Egypt the fruits of his campaigns, and compelled him to acknowledge the Sultan as his sovereign. As often, if not more so, was the destruction of Turkey threatened by the Roumanians, the Servians, and even the Bulgarians, way down to the Balkan range of mountains, and again it was diplomacy and sometimes Austrian arms, and in a late memorable case the joint force of France, England and Sardinia which saved the Turk from his impending doom. Yet the permanent continuance of Mohammedan rule was not assured by all these bloody and expensive efforts. The "irrepressible" logic of advancing ideas had pronounced judgment, and no diplomatic judgment, however artfully conceived, and however forcibly urged into being, could hold out against it.

The Turks are Fatalists and believe in divine predestination. They ought, following out the precepts of their own religion, quietly submit to the fate immediately before them and no longer resist what no human power can prevent. "Politics is the science of the Possible" said a literary statesman of Europe not many months ago, and this pithy definition ought to be well considered at Constantinople not only, but at London as well as at Paris, Petersburg and Vienna. It is an impossibility to continue the rule of the Mussulman for any length of time. The whole system has outlived itself long ago; it is truly a "relic of barbarism" and ought to have no biding place in the nineteenth century. We speak not of the religious tenets of the Mahommedan and his Koran, they belong to a different forum. By the theocratic form of government, where the religion of a people is also their political system of municipal and State government, is in compatible with the mands of the times and the progress of modern age. Moreover, Turkey is not a natural growth, it has not sunk any roots either in the soil nor in the hearts of the land. It is an exotic and can prolong life only as long as artificially protected. Take that away and it will soon be no more.

It is this view of the situation of Turkey that ought to prevail in Europe. It is short-sightedness, almost to blindness, to seek for the cause of the demoralized condition of that Empire anywhere else. If agents of Greece have been agitating among the Greek subjects of the Sultan, if Russian emissaries have been conferring or conspiring with zealous adherents of the Greek Church or enthusiastic believers in the future greatness of the Sclavonic race, if Italian adventurers are hurrying thither for any reason whatsoever,—all of which things we believe to be true,—it is only the natural result, and not the cause of the anomalous position that country has been allowed to occupy so long in Europe. We admit that it would be tantamount to self-immolation, were the Sultan to confess this, and, recognizing the impossibility of further maintaining his power, voluntarily retire into privacy. Nor do we expect it. But, as his ultimate fate is inevitable, we can only regret that it will take so many lives to beat the conviction into him that his room is better wanted in Europe than himself.

And yet there is such a thing as the principle of the "balance of power," which, rightly interpreted, demands the existence of an independent empire on the Bosphorus. Leaving the peculiar fears of England as to her Asiatic possessions entirely out of view; there is neither any ethnological nor geographical reason why the historic Greek Capital on the Dardanelles should be a Russian Province, or why the Austrian double eagle should take the place of the Oriental crescent. Such an empire is indeed thought to be essentially necessary as counterpoise between the Sclavonic North and the Latin or Roman West—Russia on the one side and France and Italy on the other. We concede that there is some reason in this assumption, and feel to some extent its force. But what we cannot agree with even this much, is the endeavor of the western Powers to prop up and keep in existence a system of government for that empire so utterly at variance with all conceptions of right, justice and even propriety, and so totally incongruous in its own composition. Every attempt to do that must in the end prove abortive. Nothing but a full appreciation of the nature of the disease, with which the "sick man of Europe" is down on his couch, and the application of a thorough remedy will effect a radical cure, such a one in fact which will leave most of the country now called European Turkey a much stronger and really independent empire, no longer unceasingly exposed to convulsions from within and attacks from without, but shall leave it *Turkey* no longer. Let it be christianized, with government forms analogous to those of the rest of Europe; let the local antonomy of the different provinces, such as Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, &c., be firmly established with a central, general government for common and international affairs, with, say Greece as a leading Power in this confederacy, and this everlasting "Oriental question," which has more than once disturbed the peace of Europe, would be set at rest forever. All the fears of the selfish interference by Russia are grounded upon the fact that she claims the right by treaty as well as from religious affinity to protect the Greek Christians ruled over by pagan Turks. Let once the Christians govern themselves, and neither Russia nor France would have any respectable pretext to interfere in the internal affairs of the regenerated country.

But what of the Turks? Are they to be forcibly dispossessed and ejected from their own country? We think we hear some one ask the question. Well, it is true, the Turks have the right of conquest on their side, but nothing else. By mismanagement and ill conduct they have failed to fortify it, nor have they in any way entitled themselves to the respect of mankind. Having only the right of the stronger to rely upon, their rights are gone when this relation changes. The same right they had to the provinces now composing the Kingdom of Greece, from which they were expelled near forty years ago, and by the same right they may be driven out of Europe altogether. Had their rule been a blessing instead of a curse to the people they had conquered, had their system not laid waste and rendered almost a nuisance what could and would have been, without them, the garden of Europe, the home of a thrifty industrious people, of benefit to themselves and to all their neighbors round them, then something might be urged in their favor. But then Turkey would not, to-day, present such a dilapidated aspect and the complication of the "Oriental question" could not have arisen.

The Wretched Management of our Ferries.

No Prayer Book was needed by the residents of Brooklyn yesterday to tell them that they were "miserable sinners." All day and all night long they suffered patiently under the dismal dispensations of Providence and the unnecessary outrages of the Union Ferry Company. Apparently impressed with the belief that its patrons have no rights it is bound to respect, the aforesaid Company availed itself of the present cheerful state of affairs on the river, to run fewer boats, less frequently, than at any other period within the past ten years.

An ordinary mind would suppose that the best way in which to keep a free passage between two points is to ply constantly to and fro, from one to the other; but the Ferry Company, acting on the principle that "What is, is, and what will be, will be," virtually invited a blockade, and literally assisted in its own discomfiture. At certain hours of the day the boats on all the ferries are inconveniently crowded in the best of weather, so much so that the Press and the public have time and time again united in remonstrance against the practice. But now, when the inconvenience is greater by reason of the protracted passage, the danger is vastly increased by the throngs—hundreds and hundreds of men, women and children—that are forced to go thus or not at all. The present habit is easily explained. The boat is chained to the bridge until every inch of the cabins, the deck, the upper deck, and even the pilot-house refuge is occupied; the whistles blow, the steam hisses, the people stamp, the ice grows thicker, and man's probation is extended. The patience of every one is exhausted, strong men wilt under the fearful stench and heat of the cabins; ladies grow sick, pale and nervous—even the pilot loses his temper, and the hundreds of waiting passengers upon the bridge curse alternately their luck and the Company's action. Finally the boat starts, plunges a few feet into the ice crop that has gathered in great part since its load was complete; the wheels are blocked, the engine is reversed, and the second, third and fourth attempts are made. At last the dock is cleared, and with a shout of relief the passengers hail the vision of a promised land. A series of shiftings, driftings and tide-waitings then occur, and if good luck and a skillful pilot harmonize, in the course of an extra half hour—and sometimes several of them—the tired, freezing, hungry, impatient people are landed on the other side. This is the experience of every one who lives in Brooklyn and does business in this City. It is quite time that it was changed. The boats should be run rapidly, so that the channel might be kept open: they should be run frequently, so that the fearful crowds that now endanger their lives and limbs might be divided; they should be run regularly, so that the public might receive the service for which it so liberally and willingly pays.

What is true of the ferries to Brooklyn is equally annoying to the thousands who desire to cross the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries. It is the same old story, year in and year out. What is everybody's business seems to be no one's business, but fortunately this is the business of our Legislature, from whom emanates the right to run at all. It is high time that stringent rules were made and rigidly enforced—rules that will insure the public strong, substantial boats, well warmed, thoroughly ventilated, comfortably fitted and properly managed. The boats which serve the desired purpose very passably in Summer are unfit for the transit in such weather as this. Not only should the Companies keep in constant service an efficient and powerful ice-boat, but they should be compelled to take steps that will secure to us safety, comfort and traveling facility. Public attention is thoroughly aroused to this matter, and it behooves the maagers of these man-traps and money-mills to see to it that the public will is obeyed.

CURRENCY EXPANSION.—It seems that there is an enterprising gentleman of this City who occupies his time in forwarding to Congress petitions in favor of an enlargement of our national currency. He has printed blanks to which he gets a few names attached in different towns in various sections of the country, and then, as they are forwarded to Congress in quick succession, it appears to uncrictial members as though not only New-York, New-England and Pennsylvania, but all the States of the West and the pioneers in our distant Territories were unitedly appealing to Congress to make them rich and happy by a donation of a few hundred million more greenbacks. It would not be surprising to those who take the trouble to study the doings of the present Congress, to find that the abundance of these petitions was given as a reason for the adoption of the policy which they urge.

LITERARY FORGERIES.—Our readers may remember that in the TIMES of the 19th of August last we expressed the natural indignation felt by the right-thinking part of the community at a very impudent forgery which had just been brought to light. The circumstances were these: A publishing firm in this City has issued a novel under the title of *What is this Mystery*, affixing to it the name of the well-known English novelist Miss M. E. BRADDON. The public was told that the enterprising publishers had received the advance sheets of a new work, by Miss BRADDON, and it was not till that lady indignantly repudiated the work, and complained with some asperity of the unauthorized use of her name, that the dishonorable tricks of the firm in question were laid bare. We expressed at the time a hope that American literature would not again be disgraced by proceedings which if, unfortunately, not illegal were without any question dishonest. It turns out that we were mistaken. Perhaps the imposture paid well. The success of the Lord bond robbery has produced a good many crimes of a similar kind, and it is not surprising, though not less disgraceful, that a profitable literary forgery should find imitators. In the case now before us it is New-York journalism that suffers in character, and it is again Miss BRADDON whose fame as a writer is tarnished by her name being published as the author of a novel which she never wrote. A Sunday paper has announced, and is now publishing a story called "Nobody's Daughter; or, The Ballad Singer of Wapping," by Miss M. E. BRADDON, author of *Lady Audley's Secret*, &c., &c. With the usual advertising flourishes, the public is led to believe that at the outlay of several thousand dollars the advance sheets of this novel have been secured in London for the exclusive use of the newspaper publishing it. Now we have no desire to interfere with any legitimate business enterprise, but the public is interested in knowing that not only Miss BRADDON is not the author of the work thus foisted upon the reading community as hers, but that no such book is being published in London. That it is in fact a literal copy of a serial tale now in course of publication in the London *Journal*, price one penny, which is there called "Diavola; or, The Woman's Battle," by the author of "The Black Band," &c., &c., and which, on the 28th of December, had reached its twentieth chapter.

Either, then, Miss BRADDON must have imposed upon the editors of the New-York Sunday paper by inducing them to give several thousand dollars for a story which she stole from another writer, or somebody else, in her name, has been guilty of such imposition, or the editors themselves have concocted this fraud. The public will judge for themselves which of these solutions is the most probable.

So far as the mere reprinting an English publication without acknowledgment, and changing its title so as to deceive casual readers, there may be—in the absence of an International Copyright Law—nothing very reprehensible; but why steal an author's name, and use it to gain celebrity for a work which, on its own merits, is simply trash? To our minds there is little difference between the moral guilt of forging an author's name to a story to make it sell, and forging a name to a bill of exchange. Let us hope the day is not far distant when our laws will inflict the same punishment on both crimes. As Miss BRADDON's former protest has proved ineffectual, she may take no notice of this new malignity; but she may rest assured that practices like that we have just exposed meet no approval among us, but are the scorn and reprobation of every one whose opinion is worth anything.

WASHINGTON.

The Public Sale of Government Gold—Treasury Statement for the Past Week—The Depot for Iron-Clads.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan 19.

The Committee on Ways and Means held another meeting for the consideration of the Gold Bill, this morning. Mr. MCCULLOCH was present during a portion of the time, and gave the members of the Committee to understand that he was not opposed to making all the sales of gold by the Government public.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the past week from the Treasury was $47,720, making the total amount up to date $300,802,621. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $2,150,931, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,652,680. The amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury Department from the printers during the past week was $527,500. The amount shipped during the same period was $184,838,339 to National Banks, and to the Assistant Treasury at New-York, $100,000.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for National Banks, reported to-day, were as follows: For circulating notes, $340,365,150; as security for the deposits of public moneys, $38,773,950—making the total amount of $379,139,100.

The following sums of money have been disbursed at the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day: To the War Department, $596,065; to the Navy Department, $586,852; Interior Department, $962,280; total, $2,145,197.

The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $192,726 01, making the total amount for the week ending to-day, $2,200,789 81.

During the past week there has been redeemed and destroyed, at the Treasury Department, $317,700 in fractional currency.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had the subject of League Island before them this morning. Mr. CATTELL made an argument in favor of the acceptance of the site for a Navy-yard. The Committee agreed to report the House bill for that purpose without amendment, and recommend its immediate passage.

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac is still closed thirty-six miles below the city, and a number of vessels are ice-bound. There is good skating between this city and Alexandria, and hundreds cross daily, making much better time than the steamers formerly plying between the two cities.

NAVAL.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the steamer *Ossipee* at Funchal, Madeira, on Dec. 25. The officers and crew were all well.

A LITTLE OVERDONE.—About once a month for the last year or two an article is started on its travels through the Press about the wonderful growth, immense circulation and tremendous influence of a certain newspaper. All these articles (evidently inspired from a small source) select five or six names as those of the intellectual and pecuniary giants whose overwhelming talents and incredible labors have made or are making this political and literary marvel of the age. This vast boast, repeated with slight variations at every full moon, is growing somewhat stale. Any newspaper man knows that it is, to say the least, an exaggeration worthy of MUNCHAUSEN; and the overpraising of the few names selected almost provokes one who knows the ins and outs of the business to tell the public who really do the work for which the favored few get all the credit and most of the money.

EASTERN STATES.

Detention of Trains—Death—Lawrence Mills to Reduce their Production of Goods.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Only one train has arrived from New-York since Thursday, and that left New-York Thursday noon. The regular New-York express train left at 2:30 this afternoon and will probably go through to-night. It is expected that the Fall River and Newport routes will be open to-night.

Mr. ANDREW WELLER, who in early life was connected with the Boston Press, and had been engaged in the Post-office for the past 19 years, died this morning of congestion of the lungs.

Owing to the state of the markets most of the mills in Lawrence will reduce operations from 10 to 25 per cent. on Feb. 1, which will be the means of throwing several hundred operatives out of employment.

The Wrecked Schooner Julia Ann—Her Crew Safe.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The officers and crew of the schooner *Julia Ann*, wrecked below this port, and who were supposed to have been lost, are all safe. After the vessel struck they took to the boat and landed safely at Boston Light Wharf. The vessel is a complete loss, having gone to pieces.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure From Victoria—Gold Discoveries in Oregon—Specimens of Ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Active*, with $64,000 in treasure, arrived from Victoria, V. I., last night.

Mining news from British Columbia is favorable.

By steamer *Montana*, from Portland yesterday, we have Oregon advices of the 12th of January. Gold has been struck at the celebrated Gold Hill lead, workmen having succeeded in clearing out the old tunnel. The *Montana* brings 2,000 barrels of flour from Portland.

Gen. JAMES F. HALL goes east to-day on the steamer, with a fine collection of specimens of ore for the Mechanics' Institute, New-York. The same schooner also carries an extensive collection of California goods for exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

Steamer Sailed—Embezzler Sentenced—Exports of Wheat—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Montana* sailed for Panama to-day with $937,000 in treasure, of which $785,000 is for New-York. She has besides nine thousand barrels of flour.

PETRO D. HEADLY, convicted of embezzling $60,000 from WELLS, FARGO & Co., was to-day sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The ship *King Phillip*, of Boston, arrived to-day. The ships *Kingfisher*, with twenty-five thousand sack of wheat, and the *Sharpshooter*, with fifteen thousand of the same, cleared to-day for Liverpool. The *Invincible*, with thirty-six thousand sacks of wheat, cleared for Philadelphia.

The market quotations are as follows: Flour, extra, $6; Superfine, $5 75. Wheat, $1 75. Prime Shipping, $1.

Mining Stocks: Savage, $2,000; Crown Point, $1,-288; Yellow Jacket, $1,240; Gould and Curry, $575; Chalar, $225; Imperial, $155; Empire Mill, $185; Ophir, $158. Legal-tenders selling at 73¼.

RISLEY'S Troupe of Imperial Japanese performers did not leave for New-York by to-day's steamer.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Robbery in New-Orleans—The Freedmen—A Nice Calculation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 18.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suffrage Party of Louisiana, the seat of A. P. FIELD, somewhat prominent as a local politician, was declared vacant.

A robbery amounting to $12,000 in gold has been discovered in the banking-house of JACOB BARKER. A clerk named MURPHY, who is accused of the robbery, was arrested at Baton Rouge, but furnished bail and succeeded in making his escape.

The freedmen are deserting the plantations by hundreds, their contracts having expired, and the full amount of their wages having been paid to them. Their money will soon be spent. They refuse to work except at exorbitant rates.

The total number of ships detained at the bar is twenty-one, with six thousand bales of cotton, averaging four hundred and fifty pounds, at thirty cents—calculating loss of interest at eight per cent., without counting value of ships—say in all, ten millions of dollars.

Cotton Reports from Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Jan. 18.

The sales of cotton to-day have been 500 bales low middlings at 23½c., specie. The receipts were 42 bales. The exports for the week have been 3,004 bales, and the sales for the same period 2,800 bales. The stock on hand 35,420. Gold was at 137@137¼ at noon, closing nominally at 137¼, the latter rate being refused.

Important Decisions by the Alabama Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The *Times'* Montgomery special says that the Supreme Court of Alabama has decided the act of Congress requiring a stamp upon State legal processes to be unconstitutional. Chief-Justice WALKER also decides that Alabama being *de facto* a Government under the Confederacy, its personal representatives are protected from all loss on Confederate investment under an act of the Legislature. The Court was unanimous.

Negro Convicted of Murder in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The negro HORACE GREELEY was to-day convicted of murder. JOHN BULL, a negro, his alleged accomplice, was acquitted.

Fire in Buffalo—A Fenian Newspaper.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 19.

A fire occurred last night in the basement of CURTISS & SON's gentlemen's turnishing-goods store, No. 230 Main-street, from a defective flue, near the furnace. The loss of CURTISS & SON, entire stock, will reach $8,000, insured; TRYON & TYLER, tailors, stock slightly damaged; HENRY O'BRIEN, bonnet warerooms, No. 228 Main-street, loss on stock very heavy, partly insured; DOUGLASS & Co., photographers, Nos. 230 and 232, stock totally destroyed, loss $5,000, fully insured; SAGE & TUCKER, chemists, No. 232, loss on stock about $1,000, insured; Dr. DEGRAFF, loss on medical instruments $300, no insurance; JACOB PETRIE, barber, loss $500, insured. The building Nos. 230 and 230½, owned by Dr. JOHN WHITE and H. F. PENFIELD, total loss; insured for $8,000. The building No. 228, owned J. C. REILLEY, insured.

The weather is raw and very cold. The thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 2°.

The *Globe* weekly newspaper of this city has been transferred to the Fenian Brotherhood. It will be called the *Fenian Volunteer*, and managed by the Fenian organization.

Marine Disasters—Steamer Saratoga Sailed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The brig *Romaine* from Nassau, for Baltimore, with a cargo of guano, arrived to-night in distress. She lost her top-masts and bowsprit and was otherwise damaged by a collision with an unknown schooner, south of Cape Hatteras. She reports continued heavy gales from that period. The schooner was struck amidships, losing her top-masts. She was next seen under fore-sail and mainsail.

The schooner *Eclectic*, from Turks Island, with salt, for Baltimore, has arrived here short of provisions and water, with two of her crew frost-bitten. She encountered severe weather for sixteen days above Hatteras, but not materially damaged.

Both of the above vessels were picked up in the Bay and towed here by the Revenue cutter *Northerner*, which reports the Chesepeake filled with ice above York Spit, as far as the eye can reach.

The brig *Gen. Marshall*, from the West Indies for Baltimore, lays at anchor off Smith's Point.

The weather has moderated to-night, and the steamer *Saratoga* has sailed for New-York.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at 1 o'clock A. M. on Friday.

Her dates are anticipated.

She brought 16 passengers for Halifax and 14 for Boston. The *Asia* sailed at 3:30 o'clock for Boston.

The storm of Thursday was very severe in this region, and the mails were seriously delayed.

Destructive Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The iron foundry of JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., in this City, was destroyed by an incendiary fire at an early hour this morning.

The loss is $30,000, on which there is $26,000 insurance.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Circular and Orders from General Headquarters of the State—Important Suggestions of the Adjutant-General—Division and Brigade Changes—The New Major-Generals—The New-York State Military Association—Recent Changes in the National Guard—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following circular and orders, issued by the Adjutant-General of the State, contain several important suggestions and announcements. They are published in full for the information of our military readers, as they will be found to be of general interest:

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1867.

Commandants of divisions and brigades are hereby cautioned against the indiscriminate acceptance of the resignations of officers in their respective commands. No resignation will hereafter be accepted by the Commander-in-Chief unless good and sufficient cause is shown therefor.

Officers resigning on account of disability will be required, hereafter, to furnish the certificate of the Surgeon of their command, stating the nature of the disability.

The too frequent cause given for resigning is "a want of time," or "other business interferes." These are hardly justifiable excuses. No person should accept a position in the service unless he is familiar with its duties and obligations. After accepting it, he should labor diligently to perform its requirements, and should be holden to it, unless some valid reason is offered, which would warrant the acceptance of his resignation.

If senior officers ask for resignations from inferiors, upon the ground of incompetency, it should so be stated in the acceptance of the same.

The cause of the resignation should be more definitely stated; and the action of the commanding officer to whom it is submitted should not be exercised favorably, unless he is satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for so doing.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—The Inspector-General of the State having recommenced several alterations in the Territorial Divisions and Brigade Districts of the National Guard of the State of New-York, the following reorganization of the boundaries of the several districts is hereby announced, and will be so constituted until further orders:

DIVISIONS.

The First Division will comprise the Counties of New-York and Richmond, and will consist of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of Infantry, and the First Brigade of Cavalry.

The Second Division will comprise the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland, and will consist of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh and Twenty-second Brigades.

The Third Division will comprise the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery, and will consist of the Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Brigades.

The Fourth Division will comprise the Counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis, and will consist of the Sixteenth Brigade and such other brigades as shall be organized within the territory forming such division.

The Fifth Division will comprise the Counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison, and will consist of the Eighth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Brigades.

The Sixth Division will comprise the Counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tompkins and Tioga, and will consist of the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Brigades.

The Seventh Division will comprise the Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston, and will consist of the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Brigades.

The Eighth Division will comprise the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, and will consist of the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Brigades.

BRIGADES.

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of Infantry, and First Brigade of Cavalry will embrace the Counties of New-York and Richmond.

The Fifth and Eleventh Brigades will be embraced in the County of Kings.

The Sixth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Queens and Suffolk.

The Seventh Brigade will comprise the Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

The Twenty-second Brigade will comprise the Counties of Orange and Dutchess.

The Ninth Brigade will be embraced in the County of Albany.

The Tenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Columbia, Rensselaer, and the First Assembly District of Washington County.

The Twelfth Brigade will be embraced in the County of Saratoga and the Second Assembly District of Washington County.

The Thirteenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schenectady.

The Sixteenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

The Eighth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Greene, Sullivan and Ulster.

The Seventeenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

The Eighteenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Delaware and Schoharie.

The Nineteenth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Chenango and Madison.

The Twenty-first Brigade will be embraced in the County of Oneida.

The Twenty-third Brigade will comprise the Counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

The Twenty-fourth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Onondaga and Oswego.

The Twenty-eighth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Broome and Cortland.

The Twentieth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Steuben, Schuyler and Chemung.

The Twenty-fifth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.

The Thirtieth Brigade will comprise the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

The Thirty-first Brigade will comprise the Counties of Erie and Wyoming.

The Thirty-second Brigade will comprise the Counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.

The Twenty-ninth Brigade District, as now composed of the Counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara, and the Thirty-second Brigade District, as now composed of the County of Wyoming and the Fourth Assembly District of Erie County, are hereby disbanded, and all General and staff officers attached to such brigades are hereby rendered supernumerary.

All brigade commanders affected by the above changes will report the condition of their respective commands to the commanding officer of the division of which their brigade constitutes a part; and all commanding officers of regiments and batteries, so affected, will report in like manner to the brigade commander of the district of which their command may constitute a portion.

All officers hereby rendered supernumerary will turn over to the commanding officer of the district, as constituted by this order, all books, papers, and other State property in their possession, and report the same to these headquarters.

The division and brigade commanders affected by this change will report as soon as practicable the condition of their commands to this Department.

All orders heretofore issued, inconsistent with the alteration of the division and brigade districts as above made are hereby annulled, and this organization is established until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, A. A. G.

CHANGE IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT UNIFORM.

The Adjutant-General announces, in Special Orders No. 5, that the following additions to the uniform of the 22d Regiment are allowed, the same having been recommended by a majority of the Board of officers of the regiment, viz.: *Dress Hat*—Black felt body, 7½ inches high at back, and 4¾ inches high in front; patent leather sunk tip, 4¾ inches in diameter; patent leather band round the bottom; patent leather chin-strap, with gilt buckle, fastened at the sides with gilt State shield buttons; heavy japanned visor, black on top, and dark green on the under side, and bound around the edge, and 1 7-16th of an inch wide in front; gilt shield on front, with the motto of the regiment, and letters "N. G. S. N. Y." on the ribbon, and No. 22 in the centre, the whole surmounted by an eagle three inches high; gilt ventilator at the back; drooping white horse-hair plume, with blue worsted ball at the base, and gilt socket. *Epaulettes*.—Mazarine blue cloth, strap 4½ inches long from crescent, 2¾ inches wide; dark blue crescent, with plain white cord under, and twisted white cord inside crescent; white worsted fringe, 4½ inches long; scroll pattern one inch, silver plated; number "22" inside the crescent, and State button on the strap. For officers, gilt, regulation pattern. *Leggins*.—Heavy white duck, 9 inches long, with 8 white pearl buttons at side, and secured by a leather strap under the boots. Lieut.-Col. GEO. B. POST, of the Twenty-second, in promulgating the above order, informs the rank and file that the Committee on Alterations of the Regimental Bill of Dress will make arrangements to enable the members of the command to procure the new articles of uniform at the lowest price; and when such arrangements have been completed, notice will be given.

NOMINATIONS OF MAJOR-GENERALS BY THE GOVERNOR.

On Wednesday afternoon the following nominations were sent to the State Senate by the Governor:

JOSEPH B. CARR, late Major-General of Volunteers, of Troy, to be Major-General Third Division National Guard.

THEODORE B. GATES, late Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, of Kingston, N. Y., to be Major-General Fifth Division National Guard.

HENRY A. BARNUM, late Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, of Syracuse, to be Major-General Sixth Division National Guard.

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, late Colonel of Volunteers, of Geneseo, to be Major-General Seventh Division National Guard.

The nomination for the Major-General of the First Division has not yet been made. It appears that some doubt exists as to whether Gen. ASPINWALL or Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, should be selected. A *canard* has been put in circulation by a daily journal of this City to the effect that Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL is a member of the Manhattan Club. It is not probable, however, that this falsehood will have the desired effect, as he is the favorite candidate among the officers of the First Division. That this is a fact can be easily proved by the publication of the petition from the officers of the First Division, and the array of names appended thereto.

NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The full report of the proceedings of the New-York State Military Association, published in Wednesday's and Thursday's TIMES, precludes the necessity of an extended account at this date. We, however, purpose presenting a rapid sketch of the entire proceedings, and shall touch upon some subjects which were hurried over in our previous report.

After Col. CONKLING had delivered his admirable and apposite address, (which we published entire on Wednesday,) the Association proceeded to business. The members of the State Legislature, the Governor and the Executive Staff were tendered invitations to attend their deliberations. Considerable discussion arose upon a resolution offered by Capt. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, asking the Legislature to grant exemption for life from jury and certain other duties for members of the National Guard. Another resolution of the same purport was also offered by Lieut. C. A. STODDARD, and both were referred, the sense of the Association being that the National Guard were entitled to such exemptions.

Capt. YORK, of the Twenty-second Regiment, offered a resolution that the time of service be reduced to four or five years, and an animated and interesting debate sprung up on the advisability of the scheme. Gen. ASPINWALL was in favor of shortening the term of active service to four years, and the remaining three years to be considered as retired duty, which arrangement he considered as beneficial to the National Guard. The actual term of service would remain the same, yet the soldier would not feel the burden so heavily. Capt. PULLMAN was opposed to any such innovation, as one year was necessary to learn the school of a soldier, and another to acquire the rudiments. He wanted the time extended, not reduced. Col. POST and Capt. HEATH were in favor of reducing the term of enlistments as they believed it would prove beneficial. Several resolutions on the necessity of uniformity in clothing were offered and referred. The troublesome case of Col. FAIRCHILD then came up. The Colonel was treasurer for the Association before the late war broke out, and a difficulty had been experienced by the Association in obtaining the books, papers and a small sum of money. Last year a Committee was appointed to investigate the case and they made a very bitter report, the language of which has since caused considerable feeling among the Colonel's friends, heightened by the fact that he was a prominent candidate for one of the vacant Major-Generalships in the National Guard. This discussion was cut off by the Association taking a recess.

At the reassembling of the Association on Tuesday evening, the interrupted debate upon the report of the Fairchild Committee was resumed, but as there was a manifest desire on the part of the majority to postpone and ignore the whole subject as a painful one, the resolution of Major LEWIS, of Rochester, was laid on the table.

The Committee on Amendments on Military Code reported progress. The resolution to compel a complete uniformity in the dress of the National Guard was reported adversely upon. Capt. PULLMAN, of the Eighty-fourth, spoke in favor of the proposition, and said that in the First Division especially, several of the regiments were acting like children who ran about the streets in paper caps; the First Division was losing ground by these acts. Some of the City regiments wore gray clothes and big black feathers in their hats, as though they were going to a funeral, others dressed like masqueraders, and the effect was injurious, as such commands always claimed superiority over the other organizations because they could afford to pay for such tomfoolery.

Gen. ASPINWALL said he was sorry to have to correct false impressions and statements made by an officer in the First Division. The question of uniform had always rested with the Commander-in-Chief, and he had yet to learn that any regiment in the first four Brigades had rendered itself ridiculous, as claimed by Capt. PULLMAN. There could be no harm in a command resuming the old uniform worn by them before the war, and it is strange if a new organization could be prevented from adopting a dress worn by a majority of the members while in the United States service and on the field of battle. Col. MASON supported this view of the case, and stated that some latitude was necessary, else recruiting would sensibly diminish. The Chairman saw fit to wear epaulets and sword, while others preferred a strap, and they were both pleasing themselves.

Capt. PULLMAN thought that if Col. MASON had his way a company of fifty men could do as they pleased. One could appear in red, a second in blue, and a third in white. The present rule was prejudicial to good discipline. His remarks created considerable amusement.

The Committee having reported adversely on the question of reducing the term of service, the matter received considerable discussion. Gen. ASPINWALL was in favor of forming a column of reserve, to be ready in case of necessity. By these means the term would be lessened and the effective strength greatly increased. He thought consultation among the officers would be beneficial. Capt. PULLMAN did not want any caucusing; he had had enough of that. Two years were required to make a soldier. Col. POST said that a good officer could make a good soldier in three months. Col. BENNETT thought that to lessen the term would cause more expense, as the supply of uniforms would necessarily be increased. Gen. ASPINWALL explained that the law now required two sets of uniforms in seven years, and the reduction of the term would lessen that expense one-half. Col. PECK was in favor of five years. A Lieutenant was decidedly in favor of the movement. He considered the work of the National Guard was to educate soldiers, and the more we educate the better. Col. FERGUSON said that in the rural districts soldiers were often compelled to go fifteen and twenty miles to attend drill, and they required a longer term of service. Col. PECK did not want any difference made between city and country regiments. He knew the city commands did more service in the year, but he thought the country regiments would do their duty in case of necessity. Col. WAGSTAFF said there were 50,000 men already enrolled, and the proposed change would cause inconvenience. Capt. VOSE reminded the delegates that they had assembled to obtain some privileges, and this was an important one. The subject was tabled.

The proposition to make the Brigade Surgeons rank as Lieutenant-Colonels was adopted, as was also that to create the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel for Commissary Generals of division and brigade.

On motion, each regiment and battalion was allowed a Hospital Steward, with rank as First Sergeant.

A resolution to grant all officers holding one rank for ten years a brevet to the next above was adopted.

On Wednesday morning Col. THOMPSON offered a resolution that the Governor be requested not to appoint Major-Generals who have not been members of the National Guard. This was objected to by leading members as undignified and improper, and the motion was lost by a decided vote.

A resolution that a general encampment be suggested to the Commander-in-Chief was adopted, as was also another, requesting the Legislature to make a law granting the use of the Central Park for National Guard drills and parades.

The Committee on Military Code reported favorably on several suggestions offered by Gen. WARD and Col. POST relative to the Inspector-Generals of Brigade. After discussion, it was adopted to make the position of Brigade-Major an elective one, and place him in the Inspector-General's Department. The amendment to abolish the position of Division-Inspector and create an Assistant Adjutant-General was lost.

Col. FAIRCHILD's case then came up for the third time, but reached no satisfactory end.

A motion was made by Gen. BENNETT to make the pay of officers serving on courts-martial the same as in the regular army, but it was lost.

The question whether staff officers appointed by the retiring Colonel had a right to vote for his successor was discussed at length. The sense of the Association seemed to be that regimental staff officers possessed such a right, although it was advisable that some steps be taken to prevent their so voting. The motion was laid on the table.

A Committee was appointed to press upon the Legislature the great necessity of making the changes and amendments proposed by the Association.

After a formal ballot the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL.
Vice-Presidents—First, Col. C. H. Thomson; Second, Col. John C. Bennett; Third, Col. Geo. Beach; Fourth, Gen. E. A. Brown.
Treasurer—Capt. H. Heath.
Recording Secretary—Capt. F. A. Mason.
Corresponding Secretary—Col. A. Wagstaff, Jr.
Chaplain—Rev. C. E. Hewes.

Some other routine business was transacted and the Association adjourned until evening, to meet at the Assembly Chamber, where Brig.-Gen. BATCHELLOR, of the Governor's Staff, delivered the annual address. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Association, the members were received by the Governor and his family at the Gubernatorial Mansion.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Jan. 12, 1867:

Department of the Commissary-General of Ordnance.—Michael J. Farrell to be Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, Jan. 1, 1867, *vice* Edward Gebhard, resigned.

First Brigade.—William G. Ward to be Brigadier-General, Dec. 24, 1866, *vice* Brig.-Gen. Spicer, retired.

Sixth Regiment.—Frank W. Sterry to be Captain, Aug. 10, 1863, *vice* Van Caspers, resigned; Charles D. Taylor to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1866, *vice* Charles Sulser, resigned.

Tenth Regiment.—Leonel U. Lennox to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 8, 1866, *vice* J. R. Harris, resigned; John S. Dickerman to be Major, Dec. 8, 1866, *vice* L. U. Lennox, promoted.

Twenty-second Regiment.—George W. Wingate to be Captain, Dec. 20, 1866, *vice* Gilbert, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.—Mortimer C. Ogden to be Captain, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Bassett, resigned; Charles E. Satterlee to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Ogden, promoted; John Thompson to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 22, 1866, *vice* Satterlee, promoted; James M. Stephenson to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 18, 1866, *vice* Tompkins, resigned.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Henry Irvin to be Captain, Dec. 11, 1866, *vice* Vanderwater, resigned; William D. Cornell to be First Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1866, *vice* Irvin, promoted; Edward L. Bonny to be Second Lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1866, *vice* Cornell, promoted.

Seventy-ninth Regiment.—George Adam to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 8, 1866, *vice* Black, resigned; Andrew McLetchie to be Surgeon, Aug. 1, 1866, *vice* Norval, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Jan. 12, 1867:

Jan. 10.—First Regiment Cavalry—Second Lieut. John Kuhn; disability.

Jan. 20.—Third Regiment Infantry—Second Lieut. Michael F. Dillon; removed from district.

Jan. 10.—Sixth Regiment Infantry—Second Lieut. M. Stachelberg; disability.

Jan. 10.—Fifteenth Regiment Infantry—Capt. Wm. T. Titus; disability.

Jan. 10.—Sixteenth Regiment Infantry—Major John S. Havens; disability.

Jan. 10.—Twenty-third Regiment Infantry—Capt. Edward Haselhurst; disability.

Jan. 10.—Forty-ninth Regiment Infantry—Capt. George H. Banks; removed.

Jan. 10.—Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Second Lieut. Lewis Lewis; a change of business.

Jan. 10.—Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Capt. W. H. Bulkeley; removed.

Jan. 10.—Sixtieth Regiment Infantry—Capt. Albert M. Plimpton; inability.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. VARIAN, commanding the Third Brigade, has issued the following order to that command:

A drill of the commissioned officers of this brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 7:45 P. M. Officers will appear in undress uniform, with side-arms, and without sash. This drill will be strictly private; none will be admitted except commissioned officers of the brigade, in uniform. A return of delinquent commissioned officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment having been made to these headquarters, a Brigade Court-martial is hereby appointed, to meet at the Armory of the Ninth Regiment, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 7:30 o'clock, P. M., for the trial of said delinquents, and all others that may be returned to it. Detail for the Court: Col. J. H. Wilcox, Ninth Regiment, N. G., President; Lieut.-Col. G. T. Haws, Seventh Regiment, N. G., and Capt. A. P. Webster, First Regiment, N. G., Members.

The following-named officers have been appointed on the Brigade Staff: Major O. F. Wentworth, Brigade Inspector, (elected;) Major Samuel Gregory, Brigade Engineer; Major Alonzo G. Fay, Judge Advocate; Major O. S. Paine, M. D., Hospital Surgeon; Capt. R. M. Carrington, Quartermaster; Capt. J. M. Varian, Jr., Paymaster; Capt. C. I. Blauvelt, Aid-de-Camp.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT

Col. JOEL W. MASON, commanding the Sixth Regiment, makes the following announcements in a recent order: This Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, uniformed, armed and equipped for drill, as follows, viz.: Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 7¾ o'clock; Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 7¾ o'clock; Thursday evening, March 28, at 7¾ o'clock. Muskets will be furnished at the Arsenal. The drummers are excused from attending these drills. No spectators will be admitted. The non-commissioned staff, sergeants and corporals, are hereby directed to assemble at the Regimental Armory with the line officers, Thursday, evening, the 17th inst. for drill. Manœuvres to be executed at the drills of the 17th and 31st instants will be according to "CASEY'S" Tactics, second volume, as follows: 1. Formation of battalion; 2. Open and and close ranks; 3. Face by the rear rank; 4. Face by the front rank; 5. Break by the right into column; 6. Left into line of battle; 7. Break to the rear by the right into column; 8. Repeat the 6th; 9. Advance by the right of companies and halt; 10. Form line to the front; 11. Break to the rear by the left into column; 12. Right into line of battle; 13. Retire by the right of companies, halt and front; 14. Repeat the 6th and 8th; 15. Ploy battalion into close column by division in rear of 1st; 16. Deploy column on the 1st division; 17. Ploy battalion into close column by division in front of 1st; 18. Deploy column on the 2d division; 19. Ploy battalion into close column by division on 3d division right in front; 20. Deploy column on the 4th division. The manœuvres to be executed at the other drills will be published before the drills take place.

Elections.—Frank W. Sterry, Captain Company A, *vice* Van Caspers, resigned; Charles D. Taylor, Second Lieutenant Company I, *vice* Sulcer, resigned; Jacob Dittes, Second Lieutenant Company D, *vice* Wasserman, vacated. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

Col. HAWKINS announces that the First Regiment will assemble in full uniform, with accoutrements, for battalion drill at the State Arsenal corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street as follows: Friday, Jan. 25, 1867; Thursday, Feb. 21, 1867; Thursday, March 7, 1867. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The manual of arms, loading, firings and formation of squares will receive special attention. An order for full uniform includes white gaiters and gloves. Arms will be furnished at the Arsenal.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The following is the militia news in brief from Massachusetts: A Military Commission, consisting of Adjutant-Gen. CUNNINGHAM, Major-Gen. BUTLER and Brigadier-Gens. PIERSON and BURRILL, are holding sessions at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, to take into consideration the condition of the militia, and make such suggestions as will tend to secure greater efficiency in the force. Col. CHARLES R. CODMAN, of the Second Regiment M. V. M., has resigned the position, and the same has been accepted and he has been honorably discharged. The report of Adjutant-Gen. CUNNINGHAM will be presented to the Legislature next month. The State of Massachusetts has still some 300 men in the service of the United States, who are serving in the regular army, having enlisted in 1865 for three years. They are drawing bounty from the Commonwealth.

Capt. SHINDLER, of Company K, Tenth (Albany) Regiment, was on Tuesday evening presented with a handsome sword, sash and belt by the members of his command, as a mark of their esteem and regard. Col. FRIEDLANDER made the presentation speech.

Company E, Fifty-fourth (Rochester) Regiment, at their last regular monthly meeting, presented to Orderly Sergt. L. W. UDELL, at his retiring from that position, a golden shield, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of their high regard.

A formal flag presentation will take place on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst., at the Armory of Company G, Ninth Regiment, in Twenty sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Capt. BRIGGS' command intend making the occasion a most agreeable one.

The third annual ball of the Fifth Regiment will be held this year at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, on Thursday evening next, the 24th inst. These German balls are always enjoyable affairs.

The funeral of the late Lieut. EDWARD PHILIPS, Jr., of Company I, First Troop Washington Greys, took place on Thursday last. The Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment attended the remains of their deceased comrade to the cemetery.

The second promenade concert of the Forty-seventh Regiment will take place on Wednesday evening the 23d inst., at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

The sixth promenade concert given by the Seventh Regiment Band took place last evening at the regimental armory. The affair was fairly attended, although the recent snow-storm and its subsequent discomforts prevented many from presenting themselves. The programme of music was a good one, and embraced several selections from our best and most popular operas. The seventh concert will take place on Saturday, Feb. 2.

The members of Company I, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, will give their annual invitation hop on Monday evening, Jan. 28, at the City Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-street. The cards are very handsome.

Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, gave their first annual invitation hop on Wednesday evening last at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, Brooklyn. The ball-room was handsomely decorated with a profusion of flags and regimental banners, and the affair proved a genuine success. Sergt. COLE was in charge of the floor, and Capt. MCNEILL and his associate committeemen were untiring in their endeavors to make their numerous guests comfortable. Conner's Fourteenth Regiment Band furnished the programme of music, which was of excellent quality. The supper arrangements were worthy of the highest praise.

The Hoboken Ferries.

From the New-York Citizen.

Some months ago we called attention to the miserable ferry accommodations between New-York and Hoboken, and expressed our sympathy for the residents of that pleasant little city, on account of the serious inconveniences to which they are subjected. Since that time the ferry nuisance has grown worse—if such a thing is possible—and during this cold weather, when the river is more or less obstructed with ice, a Hobokener may congratulate himself if he gets home at all. As the Christopher-street boats cease running after eight o'clock in the evening, all who would cross after this hour must leave from Barclay-street; making the regular running of this line doubly important. Instead of appreciating this fact and acting on it in a way at all calculated to accommodate the public, the Barclay-street boats run as seldom as possible; for which several reasons are assigned by the representatives of the "Company," that may be satisfactory to themselves, but are far from being so to the cold and disgusted passengers, who are often compelled to wait for hours in the dark and dirty rooms of the ferry-house.

In the first place, of the five boats owned by the "Company," only two—the *Morristown* and *Hoboken*—are fit to run at all, and even they are far inferior to the meanest of the Jersey City and Brooklyn boats. The rest are too old and rotten to be risked among the ice cakes, and their engines are too weak and worn out to drive the old tubs through them. Having only two boats left that are good for anything, the "Company" are naturally careful of them, and to insure them being run as seldom as possible, Mr. STEVENS holds the Superintendent responsible for any injury that may happen to them, while he, in turn, shifts the responsibility on the shoulders of the pilots. These latter gentlemen, knowing that the fewer trips they make the less chance they run of injuring the boats, wisely refrain from crossing oftener than is positively unavoidable. Our experience on Thursday evening will fully illustrate this.

Having occasion to visit Hoboken during the evening, we arrived at Barclay-street ferry in ample time for the 8:15 boat, and sat down to wait. We waited in the fullest sense of the term, until 9:30 o'clock, when the boat came in, just one hour and a half behind time. Fondly anticipating a speedy passage and safe return, we entered the cabin and waited. Again we experienced the delights of hope deferred, until at 9:45 the boat started and finally reached Hoboken. This is a fair specimen of the average irregularity of the evening and night boats; and as there is no way of obtaining redress while Mr. STEVENS owns the Company, the entire water front and the New-Jersey Legislature, we presume that the people of Hoboken will have to submit in graceful silence.

If any good effects are likely to result from the suggestions of reform we might offer, we would be first to discuss the question of how the Hoboken Ferry accommodations might be improved. Experience has demonstrated the fact, however, that when an obstinate capitalist has made up his mind that it will be for his own glory to retard public improvement as much as possible, it is useless to try to convince him otherwise. This short-sightedness in a man of Commodore STEVENS' large experience is particularly inexcusable. Owning the entire water-front of Hoboken, and having the monopoly of the ferries granted him by the Legislature, which he controls, one would naturally suppose that it would be to his interest to make good use of his extensive and valuable privileges. Instead of this, he clings to a miserable and almost meatless bone, like the dog in the manger; and being too much satiated to eat it himself, he guards it with jealous care from those who would make good and profitable use of it.

Why he should be so blind to his own interests is quite unaccountable, for being the largest land owner in Hoboken, it seems unnatural that he should in every way strive to retard the growth and improvement of the city. Numberless vacant lots and even whole blocks of desirable building sites in which no one will invest on account of the precarious communication with New-York—Hoboken, like Brooklyn, is not a city in itself considered, but a dormitory for New-York business men. To make it anything more than the half-price town it now is, Mr. STEVENS and those who control the ferry interest, must appreciate this fact and take measures to render it more easily and surely accessible.

In the present overcrowded condition of New-York, when fabulous rents are charged for houses that cannot be procured in sufficient numbers at any price, Hoboken is just the place of all others most calculated to relieve us by receiving a portion of our houseless and homeless residents. We have filled nearly all the available localities on Long Island, Staten Island is rather too far away, Jersey City is reasonably full, and Hoboken and vicinity are all that remain within easy distance of the business portion of the City. Were it not for the difficulties to be encountered in crossing the ferry, thousands of people would seek homes in Hoboken who must vainly search for them outside of New-York boarding houses.

Believing this to be the only way of putting it that will touch the heart and conscience, as well as the pocket of Mr. STEVENS and his ferry company, we have endeavored to show how the interest of both capitalists and people might be favorably effected by an improvement in the Hoboken ferries.—Mr. STEVENS' new boat, of which we have heard so much lately, will be a step in the right direction, provided it is any better than the old ones. The old tubs now running should all be replaced by new and strong ferry-boats, similar to those of the Jersey City Company, that can run like them, on all and every occasion. If this is not done speedily, we shall be compelled to entertain the unwelcome opinion that nothing but a mean and selfish desire to acquire notoriety, unenviable at best, stands in the way of the growth and improvement of Hoboken.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Continuance of the Arrests—The Police in Active Pursuit of Delinquents—Names of those Arrested Yesterday.

Very little interest remains to be said regarding the practical workings of the Excise Law, the operations yesterday being a mere repetition of previous days. The Police keep a sharp lookout after midnight, and woe betide the unlucky dramseller if his clock is behind the station-house regulator, for speedy arrest and uncomfortable lodging is his fate. As a general rule those fortunate enough to have secured licenses from the Excise Board, have endeavored to obey the provisions of the law, and but few of those so licensed have been detected in evasion or violation of the law. In the Tombs Police Court the following liquor-dealers were held to bail by Justice HOGAN:

Eugene Colman, No. 111 Nassau-street; Charles H. Hunter, No. 3 Burling-slip; August Sluckenberg, No. 24 Beckman-street; George H. Miller, No. 80 Nassau-street; John F. Meyer, No. 137 Maiden-lane; Philip Caffreth, No. 175 Grand-street; Frederick Wholehan, No. 102 Nassau-street; Timothy M. Driscoll, No. 32 Oak-street; Dimmick Healey, No. 94 Oliver-street; James Hayden, No. 457 Greenwich-street; Conrad Frank, No. 126 Crosby-street; Erhard Runner, No. 100 Nassau-street; Michael McCue, No. 69 South-street; Thomas Mortimer, No. 69 South-street; Harnow Bering, No. 59 Gold-street; John Anderson, No. 82 Prince-street; Charles Sorger, No. 217 Hester-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, the following persons we arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $300, to answer the charge: Annie Daley, No. 133 Spring-street; Henry Cassert, No. 314 West Twenty-first-street; Hugh Donohue, No. 65 Eighth-avenue; Bernard Riley, No. 365 Seventh-avenue; Charles Sprenthorn, No. 63 Eighth-avenue; William Clancey, No. 346 Second-avenue; John H. Schroeder, No. 349 Spring-street; Patrick Luhre, No. 86 West Houston-street; John Freicks, No. 401 First-avenue; William Trow, No. 424 Tenth-avenue; Daniel Klopka, No. 303 Tenth-avenue; John P. Schwenger, No. 136 Third-avenue; Jacob Seiss, No. 277 West Fortieth-street; August Newman, No. 77 Sullivan-street; Adolph Meire, No. 155 Varick-street; Christian Stichle, No. 184 West Thirty-eighth-st.; John Deer, No. 121 West Twenty-ninth-street; M. Hennegan, 80 Thompson-st., John Long, No. 139 West Twenty-ninth-street; John F. Worthman, No. 127 Greene-street; Aaron W. Schaffer, No. 104 Spring-street; John McDevitt, No. 114 Sixth-avenue; Edward Gonnoud, No. 422 Seventh-avenue; Benedict Wilkins, No. 79 Laurens-street; Bernard Hahlborn, No. 58 Laurens-street.

At the Essex Market Court, the following-named individuals were arraigned upon the charge of violating the law, and admitted to bail in the sum of $200 each: Antoine Kopp, No. 228 Broome-street; Marcus Niodurgea, No. 397, Eighth-street; Jordan Nathan, No. 694 Water-street; Andrew Fay, No. 54 Ridge-street; Henry Wessel, No. 195 Orchard-street; Henry Schaffer, No. 109 Norfolk-street; Francis Kohler, No. 17 Essex-street; Henry Hines No. 159 Cherry-street; Julia Carney, No. 219 East Twelfth-street; Adam Prendall, No. 222 Seventh-street; Wm. Gill, No. 84 First-avenue; Carl Blatz, No. 127 Stanton-street; John Winters, No. 72 Avenue A; George Raub, No. 444 Fifth-street; Henry Mendlebaum, No. 328 East Houston-street; Martin Hatzeberry, No. 162 Division-street; Matthew Lewis, No. 186 Division-street; Jacob Haerback, No. 91 Delancey-street; John Long, No. 157 Ludlow-street; Rosa Deane, No. 68 First-avenue; Fitz Johannsen, No. 71 Eldridge-street; Bernard Westendorf, No. 19 Third-avenue.

At the Yorkville Court, Justice CONNOLLY held the following named liquor dealers to bail in the sum of $200 each to answer for the violation of the law: Anthony Schneider, Second-avenue, between Fifty-Ninth and Sixtieth streets; Henry Bahr, No. 62 West Forty-fourth-street; Adolph Kenwick, No. 878 Sixth-avenue; Joseph Schwab, No. 724 Third-avenue; James H. Rogers, No. 748 Sixth-avenue; Luke Dolan, No. 925 Third-avenue; Jacob Meyer, Second-avenue, corner Seventy-fourth-street; Patrick Murphy, No. 137 East Twenty-ninth-street; Joseph Weltung, No. 606 West Forty-seventh-street; Philip Darons, No. 424 West Twenty-fifth-street; Henry Hues, Eighth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; Herman Kruer, corner Ninth-avenue and Fiftieth-street; Charles Beck, No. 270 West Forty-fifth-street; Ann McManus, Ninety-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue; Herman Koehler, One Hundred and Tenth-street, near Tenth-avenue; Eide Schmultes, Seventy-seventh-street, corner Third-avenue; Michael Gormley, No. 325 East Thirty-third-street; Thomas Smith, corner Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue; Philip Chrayos, No. 878 Sixth-avenue; John Dellick, Forty-fourth-street, corner Ninth-avenue; Jacob Moll, No. 635 West Forty-second-street; Jacob Bach, Second-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets; Charles C. Fisher, No. 651 West Forty-second-street.

CHESS.

Tournament of the New-York Chess Club.

The numerous encounters consequent upon this year's tournay at the New-York Chess Club continues to progress with much spirit. Already no fewer than one hundred and fifty-five separate engagements have been brought to issue, and there is no present prospect of anything like flagging in the interest attaching itself to the tournament at the period of its initiation. Although the number of games necessary for its completion cannot amount to much less than four hundred, speculation is already rife as to the chance of sundry candidates carrying off the various prizes for which all contend. As regards the first prize, its award appears to be accepted as a foregone conclusion, Capt. MACKENZIE having not only succeeded in ousting every opponent encountering him on even terms, but in cases wherein large odds have been rendered, his success has been almost without precedent, his entire score showing that out of a total of twenty-one played he has lost but two games.

It is to be regretted that but few of the many interesting games so far occurring in the tournament have been recorded; but we present our readers with that below given, which will be found to embody many points of interest and much good play:

FRENCH OPENING.

WHITE—DR. BARNETT.	BLACK—MR. RICHARDSON.
1..P to K 4.	1..P to K R 3.
2..P to Q 4.	2..P. to Q 4.
3..P takes P.	3..P takes P.
4..B to Q 3.	4..B to Q 3.
5..Kt to K B 3.	5..Kt to K B 3.
6..Castles.	6..B to K 3.
7..B to K Kt 5.	7..Q Kt to Q 2.
8..P to Q B 3.	8..Q to K 2.
9..Q to Q R 4.	9..P to Q B 3.
10..Q Kt to Q 2,	10..P to K R 3.
11..B to K R 4.	11..Kt to K B.
12..Q R to K.	12..P to K Kt 4.
13..B to K Kt 3.	13..Q Kt to Q 2.

Had Black here played Q to Kt 3 it would have been fatal to his interests, as White would have replied, 14, B takes Kt, and 15, R takes Q B, &c.

14..P to Q Kt 4.	14..Kt to Q Kt 3.
15..Q to Q B 2.	15..K to B.
16..Kt to K 5.	16..Q R to K.
17..R to K 2.	17..P to K R 4.
18..P to K B 4.	18..B takes Kt.
19..Q P takes B.	19..Kt to K Kt 5.
20..P to K B 5.	20..B to Q B.
21..P to K R 3.	21..P to K R 5.
22..B to K.	22..Kt takes K P.
23..Kt to K B 3.	23..Kt takes Kt, check.
24..R takes Kt.	24..Q to K B 3.
25..B to K B 2.	25..Q to Q.
26..B to Q B 5, check.	26..K to Kt 2.
27..P to K B 6, check.	27..K to R 3.
28..R to K 7.	28..B to K 3.
29..Q to K B 2.	29..Kt to Q B 5.
30..R to K B 4.	

Very well played. Dr. BARNETT follows up his advantage with much spirit, and although his adversary dies hard, yet die he must.

31..Q to B 3, check.	30..K to R 4.
32..R takes B.	31..K to R 3.
33..R takes P, check.	32..R takes R.
34..Q to B 4, check.	33..P takes R.
35..Q to Kt 4, check.	34..K to R 4.
36..Q takes P, checkmate.	35..K to R 3.

PHILADELPHIA VS. NEW-YORK.

Our chess-loving readers will be gratified to learn that a return match between the well-known amateurs, Mr. REICHELM, of Philadelphia, and Capt. MACKENZIE, the leading player of the New-York Club, is now a matter beyond peradventure. The expected encounter, upon which unexampled interest will be concentrated, is expected to take place at Philadelphia, in all probability in the early part of next month; the terms suggested by Mr. REICHELM being almost identical with those governing the contest between the same players in this City last Winter.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

A telegraphic match, to consist of three games, is now in course of play between the Detroit and Muskegon Chess Clubs. The first game has already been brought to a conclusion, although of an indecisive character, having terminated in a draw. The play on this occasion has not been of a character altogether satisfactory to the friends of the players on either side, and better things are looked for in the future.

A New-Jersey Extradition Case.

The case of The People *vs.* MICHAEL BURNS was brought up in the City Judge's Chambers yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was charged with stealing $1,000 worth of uniform cloth from a party residing in New-Jersey. A requisition was issued by the Executive of the State of New-Jersey, upon which the Governor of this State issued his warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner. Two others were charged with being concerned in the same offence. BURNS was arrested and lodged in the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and while confined therein the Captain of the Precinct was served with a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before the City Judge. Upon the return being made, counsel for the prisoner traversed it, and the case was adjourned until yesterday, when, owing to the absence of the City Judge, it was further adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW PROTECTOR FOR TREES.—Several different modes have been adopted for protecting trees of all kinds from being girdled by goats, sheep and horses. Board boxes full of holes are often employed, but they are too expensive for general use, and beside are apt to be excellent refuge for noxious insects. The best and most convenient article in this line, that we have ever seen, was shown us yesterday by Mr. H. A. GRAEF, Brooklyn. It consists of pieces of narrow, thin band iron, four or five feet long, placed vertically and riveted to pieces of hoop-iron bent in a circular form for embracing a large or small tree. The vertical pieces may be placed about two inches apart, and three or four of the lower ends extend a few inches below the rest for sustaining the protector as it rests on the ground. The excellence of this new tree-protector consists in its cheapness, its neatness, great durability, its adaptation to trees of various sizes and its portability, as one can be removed from a tree in a few moments without injuring either the tree or the protector. Where goats are allowed to run at large, as they do in Brooklyn, every ornamental tree should be encircled with such an iron protection. Hundreds of valuable trees have been killed during the past season by goats for the want of some cheap and efficient protector.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY OF A SUICIDE.—Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest to-day over the body of MICHAEL MEYERS, a German sailor, aged 35 years, whose body was recently found in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, and who had evidently committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol found near his body. Deceased had lost his right arm by amputation, and it is understood that he had no relatives in this City.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.—At 5:30 o'clock a fire occurred in the basement of tenement building No. 240 East Tenth-street, being speedily extinguished by the firemen. Damage $50. Origin of fire unknown.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A GANG OF THIEVES BROKEN UP.—For a long time past a gang of thieves have been operating at Yonkers, Hastings, and other places in that vicinity. Nearly all of the private stables and carriage-houses in those neighborhoods have been broken open and entered in the night time, and harness, robes, &c., to the amount of thousands of dollars have been stolen and carried away by the thieves. All efforts to secure the arrest of the thieves have been unavailing, until very recently, when the case was placed in the hands of Sergeant MANGIN, of the Yonkers Police. The suspicious actions of two young men, named ALEXANDER DEFRAU *alias* WILLIAM IRVING, and STEPHEN DEBRIAN, who had been lurking about the neighborhood when the depredations were committed, caused the officer to think that he had his eyes on the right ones. He arrested them on suspicion, and found some of the stolen property in their possession. They were taken before a Magistrate at Yonkers and committed for the action of the Grand Jury. After their arrest they acknowledged their guilt, and told the officers where the stolen property had been disposed of.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The Centenary M. E. Church at Bronxdale, N. Y., East Conference, will be dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 27. Bishop E. S. JANES, D. D., will preach the dedication sermon at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, of New-York, will preach at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and Rev. J. PARKER, of Harlem, at 7 o'clock P. M. The church stands one mile and a half from Westchester and one mile from Fordham depot, on the Harlem and Morrisania line of horse cars.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.—On last Thursday morning a fisherman named GEORGE CURTIS, while spearing eels on the Harlem River, a short distance west of McComb's Bridge, broke through the ice and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Much search has been made for his body, but it has not yet been found. He resided at Highbridgeville, near the edge of the river, and was a man about thirty-five years of age.

ROOFS BLOWN OFF AT MORRISANIA.—During the prevalence of the high winds of last Thursday afternoon one-half of the roof of the extensive steel works at Morrisania was blown off. The wind raised the roof as though it was a sheet of paper, carrying it over the side of the building, which is about 250 feet in length and 50 feet in width, and is damaged about $3,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE POWER OF MILITIA OFFICERS.—Judge REYNOLDS, of the Brooklyn City Court, gave a decision yesterday morning in the *habeas corpus* case of Mr. JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, a member of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment National Guard, who had been arrested for non-payment of fines amounting to $36, imposed by Court-martial for non-attendance at drills and parades. Counsel for LOCKWOOD claimed his discharge on a number of legal grounds, among which was the fact that the law required the Regimental Court-martial to serve the summons to appear before them either personally or at the prisoner's residence. In this case the summons had been left at Mr. LOCKWOOD's office. On the part of the company it was claimed that the service was in accordance with the form adopted by the military authorities at Albany. The decision of Judge REYNOLDS is as follows: "The prisoner is discharged on the ground that the Court-martial did not acquire jurisdiction to try the relator. The statutes (laws of 1862, chap. 477, sec. 210) require the service of summons to appear before the Court to be made formally, or by leaving such summons at the residence of the party to be served. In the case of the relator, the summons was left at No. 22 Court-street, which is not shown to have been his residence; which, in fact, was conceded in the argument to be his office. The relator did not appear in response to the summons, and his case was never properly before the Court-martial for trial."

DESPERATE BAR-ROOM MELEE.—On Friday night a party of five young rowdies entered the bar-room of THOMAS GOODWIN, No. 276 Grand-street, E. D., and demanded whisky or fight. The proprietor of the place, and his bar-tender, ROBERT WALKER, refused them liquor and undertook to eject them, when a desperate fight ensued, tumblers being freely used on both sides, but the rowdies were finally ejected and two of their number, named JOHN TULLY and MICHAEL CLARK, were arrested by Serg. MADDOX, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. During the fight in the liquor-store a large mirror was destroyed, as well as other articles of value, worth in the aggregate about $550. Yesterday CLARK and TULLY were arraigned before Justice DAILEY, and committed to jail to answer charges of malicious mischief, assault and battery and larceny.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — BEFORE COMMISSIONER JONES, AS REFEREE—ACTION AGAINST THE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN. — The examination in two actions brought against the steamship *Circassian* was commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday morning. The plaintiffs in one case are PORTER and others, and in the other PETERSON and others. Both suits were instituted by the officers and crew for the recovery of wages alleged to be due them; in the case of PETERSON, for work on the voyage of the vessel to Antwerp in the Summer of 1866, and in the other for work done in getting the ship ready for sea, and time lost in consequence of her not sailing on her trip. Most of the crew were in attendance to testify to the agreements made as to their pay and their non-fulfilment. The evidence for plaintiffs being concluded, the Court adjourned until Monday.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL RYAN, a soldier attached to Battery M, First Regiment Artillery, who some days since blew his brains out with his musket while doing sentry duty at Fort Hamilton. Deceased was serving his second term of enlistment. Some troubles of a domestic character, it is believed, impelled him to commit the deed. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered by the Coroner's Jury.

SLIGHT FIRES.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the ship-joiners' shop of ANTONIO REGERO, No. 3 Summit-street, and the building was somewhat damaged before the flames could be suppressed. A horse on the premises, belonging to JOHN WHALEN, was burned to death. The loss amounted to about $250....About 10 o'clock A. M. a fire broke out in the house of PETER MALONE, corner of Sixth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—A young man named THOMAS MEIGHAN was yesterday afternoon arrested on suspicion of stealing eighteen sovereigns and several dollars in Treasury notes from Mr. JAMES MCGINNISS, of No. 232 First-street, E. D. He was locked up to answer.

SERIOUS FALL.—Mrs. ANNE MILLER, residing at No. — Eleventh-street, E. D., last evening fell on the ice in Grand-street, near Tenth, and sustained a fracture of the leg. She was taken home by some citizens who witnessed the accident.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SINGULAR MODE OF SWINDLING.—Yesterday morning a man named JEREMIAH HYDE, recently keeper of a drinking place at No. 308 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was arrested by Constable BURNS on a charge of swindling JOHN CROW. It appears that HYDE broke up business and had his effects sold at auction. Among the property sold were three barrels, purporting to be filled with beer, and over the spiget-holes were placed United States Revenue Stamps. CROW purchased the beer-barrels, and when tapping them, found two of the barrels filled with water, and hence the arrest. HYDE settled the matter by returning the amount paid for them and paying costs of prosecution.

Dr. Howard Townsend.

Dr. HOWARD TOWNSEND, of Albany, who died on the 16th inst., was one of the most eminent physicians and accomplished scholars of that city. He was one of the Professors in the Albany Medical College, a member of the staff of the Albany Hospital, and was connected with many of the scientific, benevolent and religious institutions of the country. Prof. TOWNSEND cheerfully devoted his time and talents to the educational interests of his native city, and was for many years a member of the Board of Public Instruction. He is the author of several valuable contributions to literature and science; and some of his published lectures have been highly admired by his medical confrères. Dr. TOWNSEND was in the full vigor of manhood, when his health suddenly gave way under one of those diseases which baffle all the resources of the medical profession. Prof. TOWNSEND was a son-in-law of Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Letter to Gov. Brownlow.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Jan. 14.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1867.

Gov. Brownlow:

DEAR SIR: I have just been talking with a friend returned from Tennessee, and have learned a little more in detail than I before knew of your present state, and what you propose to do. Pray do not think me meddling with your business when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and permanent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new nation. What the whole people, above all things, need just now is that *one* Southern State should, of its own will and by the vote of its own people, come up fully on to the platform of *equal rights and full citizenship for all men*. Then there will be a model to work by—other States will have courage to believe that such things can be done. Suffrage for the whole people I deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degrees higher than it is.

But in your case it is also a matter of political safety. If some fear that such a measure will kill them, so I am sure the want of it will kill them. To die for a principle is to make sure a resurrection; while political death without, and even against a principle, is death perpetual and resurrectionless.

Should Tennessee remain firm and work out this great truth and duty of equal suffrage (not forfeited by crime) I shall regard it as the turn of the night. The day-star will have arisen, and light will grow stronger and darkness weaker every moment thereafter.

I hope that God will be gracious to you and reinvigorate your frame. He has made your life precious to those who wish well to the country. Into the struggle of the next campaign you will carry not only the fate of Tennessee, but of the whole South, and so of the nation. May God go with you and bless you and bring you out victorious; then if you wish to depart we will rejoice with you in the inheritance of that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
H. W. BEECHER.

The Erie Railway.

It is a remarkable fact that during the recent severe storm, and while travel in all directions has been seriously interfered with, the trains upon the Erie Railway have run almost invariably upon time over the entire length of the road, both to Dunkirk and Buffalo. This result is, of course, due quite as much to careful management and energetic efforts to remove obstructions as it has been to good fortune, and these efforts have been appreciated all the more by the traveling public because of the serious interruption to communication with the West, *via* the Hudson River and Central Railroads, by the break at Albany. All travelers understand the increased comfort which they secure in the broad gauge cars of the Erie Railway, but very many who have occasion to go West do not seem to understand that the office on Broadway, directly opposite the Park, which is under the charge of Messrs. CRAIG and POPPLE, is a branch of the Duane-street office, and that berths in the sleeping-cars, or tickets, may be obtained there at any time. Those desiring to procure information regarding the cost of, or the facilities for reaching any point in the West or Southwest, will also find this Broadway office of the Erie Railway a decided convenience.

—HENRY EYRES LANDOR, the third of four brothers, of whom WALTER SAVAGE was the eldest, and who for some years past has been blind, has just died. He was nearly 87 at his death, his more famous brother having lived to the age of 90.

Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine.
There grow the odorous blooms from which PHALON'S EXTRACT OF THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS derives its exquisite and inextinguishable fragrance.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., guarantees to cure rupture permanently in from four to eight weeks by an external remedy, without an operation hindrance from business; references. Rooms at No. 484 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BINSSE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 18, after one week's illness, LOUISA EMILY PACKARD, wife of Dr. Donation Binsse, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, when a High Mass will be celebrated, and her remains temporarily deposited in the private vault of Hon. John McKeon, under St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BROWER.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, ALFRED S. BROWER, U. S. N., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 279 Franklin-av., near Monroe-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

DEITERICH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE M. DIETERICH, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his late brother, John P. Dieterich, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 3½ o'clock.

HUMISTON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, JOHN D HUMISTON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 170 West 11th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cheshire, Conn., for interment, on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

MILLS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 251 Madison-st., GEORGE MILLS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Sunday at 1½ o'clock.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 18, Capt. MORRIS OSBORN, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Patrick, No. 79 Cumberland-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

PEABODY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at the residence of his brother, Charles A. Peabody, in this City, JOHN T. PEABODY, in the 59th year of his age.

OFFICIAL.—No. 114.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Canal and Eldridge streets, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, black hair, moustach and goatee, good teeth, slim face; dressed as follows: no hat, black cloth overcoat, green plaid vest, dark pants, good boots, gray socks, purple woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: a letter directed to Dolan, from Henry Taylor, Whipple-street, Lowell, Mass. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—No. 115.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, aged about thirty-five years, dark hair, sandy goatee, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet seven inches high, right arm gone; dressed as follows: black felt hat, black frock coat, light vest and gray pants, good boots, woolen socks or stockings, white shirt and red flannel undershirt. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE & GLENNEY.
PRACTICAL DENTISTS,
No. 893 Broadway.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
American Express Company Proprietors.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.
Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.
E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

WILL SOME GOOD CARICATURIST please send his address to the office of *The Journal of the Fools*, care of Mr. C. JOHNSON, No. 52 William-st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE "West Presbyterian Sunday School Missionary Association" will be held THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the church on 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. There will be very interesting addresses by Rev. W. P. PAXSON, of Missouri, and Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, Pastor of the Church, with singing by the children.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-st., near 1st-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Dr. PAYNE, Bishop of Africa, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan 20. Collection for foreign missions. Sermon in the morning on *Our Duty as Christians toward the Heathen*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. EDWARD Y. HIGBIE WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Saviour in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of the services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Subject on SUNDAY MORNING—*Answers to Doubters*; in the EVENING—*Divine Punishment*.

A course of six lectures will be given in this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Union. The first of the course will be delivered on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Subject—*Possibilities of Mind*. Tickets for the course, $1 50. Single tickets, 30 cents.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Forty-third Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, S. B. BROWNELL, Esq., and addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. J. COTTON SMITH, Rev. J. O. MURRAY, and Rev. THOMAS F. HILDRETH.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, by Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st. near Broadway. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be a memorial of the late Mrs. WM. RICHMOND, the founder of the Protestant House of Mercy, and plans will be presented for the inauguration of a midnight meeting movement.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—The Missionary Anniversary of this Church will be held SUNDAY, the 20th inst. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach the Missionary Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Missionary exercises will be held by the Sabbath-school in the afternoon, in the Church, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. HARE will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, South Brooklyn, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor.—Service every SUNDAY, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, at 10½ A. M. The Sabbath-school of this Church will reassemble on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the rooms of the South Brooklyn Female Seminary, corner Clinton and Degraw sts.; entrance on Degraw-st.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having crossed the ocean to deliver, as a priest of the Holy Catholic Church of Ireland, a message of infinite importance unto all, the which he did publicly during the last three months of 1866, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, has embodied the same into a ministerial instrument that may be had gratis at the hall. He is preparing for the next step of duty. May be inquired of at No. 217 West Houston-st.

SPIRIT AND THE SPIRITUAL WORLD, and the Agency of Swedenborg in Making Known Their Nature. A lecture on this subject will be delivered THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev J. C. AGER, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn Society of the New Church at the same place at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by RALPH WELLS, Esq., and Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the Church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. Discussion on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald* at 10½ A. M.; discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres* at 3 P. M. Mr ORVIS gives the opening address before the Progressive Conference at 7½ P. M., on *Cooperation the only true basis of Christian Civilization*. Followed by general discussion.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 20th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the M. E. Church will be held in the Washington-square M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JOHN L. NEVIUS, returned missionary, will preach in the above church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religions and Superstitions of China*; and in the EVENING, at 7½, on *The Protestant Missions in China and the Character of Native Christians*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original, permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of the children.

THE PRAYER MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be continued next week, beginning MONDAY, 21st inst., in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

REV. ALFRED H. KELLOGG WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Life in the World of Spirits*, and *Elijah and the Prophets of Carmel*. Conference at 3 o'clock. Public invited.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL DELIVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Music Hall, in New-Haven, a discourse commemorative of the temperance influence of the late Mr. JAMES BREWSTER on mechanics, manufacturers and workingmen, who are specially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening services will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

BISHOP SOUTHGATE, D. D., OF ZION CHURCH, will preach the Anniversary Sermon of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., THIS (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE WONDERFULLY inspired poetic Medium, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning free. Evening admission 10 cents.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION of Sunday-school Teachers will be held in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church near 8th-av., on MONDAY the 21st inst., at 7 P. M. Subject—*Sunday-school Teacher's Trials and Encouragements*.

SWEDENBORGIAN MARRIAGE.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a discourse on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. The public are invited. Seats free.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., near 3d-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. THOMPSON; at 7 P. M., and during the week every evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of the Wyoming Conference.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM will preach at 7½ P. M.

AT MESSIAH CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DERZIE preaches at 3 P. M. on *The Meaning of the Second Advent of Christ*. Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. PYNE at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Discourse of the evening—*The Knowledge of a Future Life Under the Old Testament Dispensation*.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of our Lord, southwest corner 5th-av and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Everyday Religion*. Strangers always welcome.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon to young men. Subject—*Solomon's Proverb on what God Hates in a Young Man*.

THE EPIPHANY MISSIONARY CELEBRATION of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. IRVING and the Rector.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THREE SERvices, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will be held, viz.: At 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Course of lectures on *Religious Leaders*, 7½ o'clock. Subject for SUNDAY, 20th—*Luther*.

MR. S. S. SNOW, SPECIAL MESSENGER of the coming Saviour, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Creation*. Isaiah li:16.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*Our Name*. For the evening—*Almost a Christian*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 13, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Resurrection*.

PRAYING BAND, MR. SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services in Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. URIAH SCOTT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Seats free.

REV. DR. BARNARD, FORMER PASTOR of the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will preach in that Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. R. B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., WARDEN of St. Stephen's College, will preach at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, in behalf of the College.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

WARREN CHASE WILL ADDRESS the Spiritualists of Brooklyn, at Cura Hall, corner of Myrtle-av. and Adelphi-st. at 3 and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19, 1867.

20,000 U. S. 6s, '81....R	108	200 At. M. S. Co.........	107
2,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅝	800 Erie R.........	63
61,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65		1000 do.........	62⅞
New issue......	104⅜	200 do.........	62⅞
20,000 do.........	104⅜	100 do.......b30	63
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	105⅝	100 do......2d call	62⅞
60,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		400 do.........	62⅞
Sec. Ser.......	104⅝	100 do.......b30	63¼
5,000 do.....3d Ser.	104½	400 do.........	63⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	65⅝	100 do.......b15	63⅜
20,000 do.........	65⅜	200 Hud. R. R.......	126⅞
10,000 do.........	65	700 do.........	127
26,000 do......2d call	64⅝	20 Sixth-av. R.......	120
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	64⅝	600 M. S. & N. I. R.....	77⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s.......	60	100 do......2d call	77⅛
2,600 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	53	500 Reading R.......	102⅝
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		500 do.........	102⅝
Issue.........	98	300 do.........	102⅝
60,000 O. & M. Cer......	26	500 Mich. Cen.......	106
20,000 do.........	26⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.......	119⅜
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76	500 Clev. & Pitts.......	89
2,000 Gt. W. R. 2d M....	69¾	700 Chic. & N. W.......	41⅜
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	94	535 Chi. & N. W. P.....	78
6,000 Morris & Essex 2d	90	300 do.......s60	75⅜
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k...	113	200 do.......s60	75
5 Bk. of Comm'th.....	106	500 do.........	78⅜
44 Mech. Bank. As....	111	100 do.........	78⅝
200 Spring M. Coal......	70	100 Chic. & R. I.......	99
300 Amer. Coal.........	60	550 do.........	98⅜
200 West. U. Tel.......	46¼	200 do.........	98⅝
300 do.........	46	300 do.........	98⅜
300 do......2d call	46	100 do......2d call	98½
200 do.........	46⅛	100 do.........	98⅝
300 Union Nav.........	107	300 do.......b30	99
100 Mar. Min.........	12⅝	500 P., F. W. & C...s10	96⅛
500 Mar. Pref.........	30	400 do.........	96
100 do.......b30	30½	500 do.......b4	96⅛
100 Quicksilver.......	40	500 do.......b60	96½
100 do......2d call	38	100 do.........	96⅝
45 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	162	100 do......2d call	96⅛
75 do.........	161	100 do.........	97
100 do.........	160	400 Chic. & Alt........	108
100 do.......s30	160	200 Chic. & Alt. P......	109
20 do......2d call	161	100 Mar. & C. 1st Pr..b60	30
100 do.......b30	161	100 Mil. & St. P.......	44
100 do.........	160	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.....	60
500 N. Y. Cen.........	108⅛		
100 do.........	108⅛	200 do......2d call	60⅛
100 do.......s60	108⅛	100 Tol., W. & W......	42⅜
100 do......2d call	108⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co........	46⅜	2200 Reading R........	102⅞
100 Mar. Pref.......c	29⅞	500 do.......b3	102⅞
100 do.........	30	600 do.......b3	102⅞
100 Union Nav. Co......	107¼	200 do.......s3	102⅞
100 West. U. Tel.....s3	46⅜	200 do.......b10	102⅞
300 N. Y. Cen........	107⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts......	89
100 do.........	107⅞	300 do.......s10	88⅜
300 do.......s3	107⅜	200 do.......c	88⅜
100 Ch., R. I. & P.......	99	600 Chi. & N. W.......	41⅛
600 do.........	98⅜	200 do.......c	41⅜
100 do.........	98⅝	200 do.......s3	41⅜
100 do.......b10	98⅜	1000 do.......s60	41
300 do.......c	98⅛	200 do.......b3	41⅛
300 do.......b3	98⅜	1200 do.........	41⅝
300 do.......s3	98½	600 C. & N. W. Pr...s3	78⅜
1200 Erie R.........	62⅜	500 do.........	78⅞
100 do.......c	62⅜	200 do.........	78⅛
500 do.........	62⅜	200 do.........	78⅛
1100 do.......b3	62⅜	300 do.........	78
300 do.......s10	62⅝	600 do.......b3	78
300 do.......b5	62⅝	200 P., F. W. & C......	95⅜
100 M. S. & N. I.......	77⅜	400 do.........	95⅞
100 do.........	77⅜	200 do.......s3	95⅞
300 do.......s3	77⅞	100 do.......s5	95⅜
300 do.........	78	200 do.......s10	95⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Boston W. P.......	28	200 Chi., R. I. & P......	99
100 Quick. Min. Co.....	39	400 do.........	99⅛
100 do.........	39⅝	200 do.........	99⅛
100 do.........	39⅝	200 do.......s3	99⅛
100 do.......s60	39⅛	100 do.......b3	99⅛
100 do.........	39⅞	300 do.........	99⅛
100 do.......s10	39⅜	100 do.......s3	99
50 West. U. Tel......	45⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....	60
400 Union Nav. Co.....	107¼	300 Chic. & N. W....b3	41⅞
300 Maryland An. Coal	8¼	300 do.........	41⅞
100 N. Y. Cen.........	108⅜	300 do.......c	41⅞
1100 Erie R.........	63¼	200 do.......b15	42
300 do.......b3	63¼	300 do.......s3	41⅞
300 do.........	63⅛	400 do.......b3	42
300 do.......b10	63¼	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	78¾
300 do.......s10	63⅛	100 do.........	78⅞
300 do.......s3	63¼	1800 do.........	79
300 Reading R......	102⅞	300 do.........	79⅛
100 Hud. R. R.......	127	200 do.......b3	79⅛
100 do.......b3	127	200 do.......s5	79
200 M. S. & N. I.....s3	77⅞	200 P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	97
300 do.........	77⅞	400 do.........	96⅛
300 do.......b3	77⅞	200 do.......b3	96⅛
100 do.......c	77⅞	100 do.......c	96⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts....b3	89	200 do.........	96⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R......	124		

SATURDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The closing sales of the Gold Room for the week were 136⅛@136⅛@136⅛@136⅛ ℘ cent. The advance since Saturday week was from 134 ℘ cent. The export of Specie for the week was $166,702. The demand for Gold for Customs to go into the Treasury Office amounted to $2,374,-000. The payments out of the Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt amounted to $605,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 109½ in Gold for 60 day bills on London standard names. The sales for Money to the Brokers 7 ℘ cent. with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. loaned on the Public Funds. The market left off very quiet. The supply to the Brokers was easy, and there will be nothing in the Bank return to diminish confidence in continued steadiness of movement. The Loans since last Monday have run off about four millions of dollars. The lawful Money in reserve has probably increased over a million in Greenbacks and nearly as much in Gold. The demand for Currency to go South continued during the week, but was not equal to the Greenbacks and National Bank Notes coming in from various other quarters.

The Public funds left off steady. The Railway list was better than on Friday night, but the market had made no very decided turn, and to the close of business the Bearish interest continued in the ascendant and were pressing their sales on Erie, Fort Wayne, Northwest, &c. At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s......	99⅝	100	Northwest........	41⅝	41⅞
U. S. 5-20s........	108	108	N. West Pref.....	79	79
U. S. 7.30s........	104⅜	104½	Rock Island......	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. Central.....	107⅛	108½	Fort Wayne......	96⅝	96⅜
Erie..........	62⅜	63⅜	Cumb'land Coal.	33	33
Hudson.......	125	127	Quicksilver......	41	38
Reading........	102⅜	102⅝	W. U. Telegraph.	46	46¼
Mich. Southern..	77⅞	77¾	Mariposa Pref....	30⅛	30
Illinois Central..	119⅜	119½	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26
Pittsburgh.......	88⅜	89	American Gold..	136⅛	136⅝
Tennessee 6s.....	66	65⅝	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...........	116	American Exchange.	115
Merchants'.........	110	Pacific...........	165
Mechanics'.........	117	Chatham...........	140
Union..............	118	Bank of the Republic.	117
America............	133	Bank of N. America.	107
Tradesmen's........	142½	Irving............	102
Dry Dock...........	130	Metropolitan......	124
Seventh Ward.......	110	Shoe and Leather...	111
State of New York...	106	Commonwealth......	106
Commerce...........	113	Impt'rs. & Traders.	113
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n..	110	Central National...	110
Ocean..............	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.........	75
Erie 1st mort.. 1876......	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	69
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879....	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M......	99
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85.	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	100	N. J. Central 2d M......	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72.	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M....	90½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	75
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	97	Chic. & Alton. S. F.....	96⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875....	105	Chi. & Al. 1st M........	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	79	Chi. & Alton Inc........	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	88½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	82
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv......	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	81½
Lack. & West'n Bds.....	97	Joliet & Chic. 1st M....	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M......	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.......	100		

Earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad:

Second week in January, 1867..................	$66,760
Second week in January, 1866..................	56,024
Increase..................	$10,736

The earnings and expenditures of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, each of the last two years, ending Nov. 30, have been as follows:

Earnings.	1865.	1866.
From passengers........	$624,136 86	$651,756 12
From freight...........	547,755 61	490,334 67
From rents.............	12,256 55	11,421 96
From expresses.........	13,672 20	13,933 07
From mails.............	9,575 00	9,575 00
From interest received...	7,107 86	6,763 22
From dividends on stock.	6,600 00	7,000 00
Total..................	$1,221,104 08	$1,190,784 04
Expenses.		
Coal, wood and water......	$101,824 13	$92,625 54
Repairs of railroad.......	61,486 64	69,253 98
New sleepers..............	12,000 00	14,000 00
New iron..................	32,000 00	38,713 19
Repairs of locomotives..	68,493 55	84,624 34
Repairs of pass'ger cars.	43,186 10	33,026 06
Repairs of freight cars..	47,434 33	40,000 00
Repairs of stations, &c..	82,609 22	60,000 00
Repairs of bridges........	10,000 00	12,000 00
Repairs of fences.........	5,000 00	5,000 00
Snow account..............	1,000 00	1,000 00
Gratuities and damages..	5,000 00	5,000 00
Passenger expenses.......	72,006 28	13,490 25
Freight expenses.........	125,070 25	110,989 64
Miscellaneous............	26,267 09	18,359 53
Switch and gatemen.......	18,122 27	19,459 01
Taxes and insurance......	25,531 02	25,797 10
Waste for cleaning cars, &c.	2,957 11	2,398 81
Oil for engines, cars, &c..	8,793 59	8,973 84
Labor carrying mails.....	4,183 75	1,693 81
Total operating expenses.	$749,965 83	$716,405 10
United States Government and State tax.....	102,595 81	88,548 64
Interest paid on bond.....	2,209 60	1,186 25
Total..................	$854,770 74	$806,139 99
Net earnings............	$366,333 34	$384,644 05
Dividends...............	331,000 00	336,000 00
Surplus................	$35,333 34	$48,644 05
Miles run by engines.....	450,096	441,786
Cost of fuel per mile....	22.62 cts.	20.45 cts.

The Company have 30 locomotives; 41 passenger and 12 baggage cars, 205 house, 37 platform, 48 coal and 65 gravel cars.

The number of passengers carried during the year 1866, was 2,003,447.

President—CHAS. H. WARREN.

Directors—C. H. Warren, George W. Hallett, Samuel T. Dana, T. P. J. Goddard, J. H. Clifford, J. Huntington Wolcott, and C. C. Chadwick.

Superintendent—DANIEL NASON.

The *Railroad Journal* also gives the receipts of the Fitchburgh Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1865 and 1866 as follows:

Receipts.	1865.	1866.
From passengers............	$393,828 04	$426,290 44
From freight...............	556,993 66	627,642 15
From mails.................	10,000 00	10,000 00
From rents.................	4,801 15	6,044 34
From interest..............	14,010 03	18,275 85
From express...............	14,061 02	17,192 06
Total receipts............	$993,693 90	$1,107,444 33
Expenses.		
Repairs of road............	$132,734 09	$107,691 89
Repairs of locomotives.....	66,926 48	102,340 84
Repairs of buildings, &c....	35,269 78	76,158 80
Repairs of bridges.........	20,069 13	13,277 68
Repairs of cars............	47,243 31	68,827 36
Fuel.......................	105,078 33	97,632 08
Passenger expenses.........	43,454 37	50,077 58
Freight expenses...........	82,734 00	97,098 05
Switchmen, watchmen, &c....	14,816 64	15,862 06
Oil and waste..............	15,965 22	12,048 55
Removing snow and ice......	2,758 40	1,069 04
Taxes and insurance........	88,439 74	70,460 58
Gratuities and damages.....	13,400 84	33,668 70
Salaries, office and law....	10,998 75	13,993 73
Total expenses.............	$679,439 08	$760,196 89
Net earnings...............	314,254 82	347,247 44

The *Mining Register* gives the quantity of Anthracite Coal forwarded to market, by rail and canal, from the several mining districts of Pennsylvania, in 1866 and 1865, as follows:

	1866. Tons. cwt.	1865. Tons. cwt.
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	3,714,684 07	3,090,813 14
Deduct bituminous..............	289,271 00	277,638 00
Total anthracite...............	3,425,713 07	2,813,175 14
Schuylkill canal...............	1,296,356 15	1,022,740 09
Lehigh Valley Railroad.........	1,730,474 12	1,402,276 16
Lehigh Canal...................	1,066,332 17	888,784 05
Delaware, Lack. and West. R. R.	1,516,390 15	1,007,073 16
Delaware and Hudson Canal......	1,391,674 07	812,094 08
Pennsylvania Coal Company......	535,384 18	577,471 06
Total of seven lines...........	10,961,997 11	8,523,616 14
Wyoming Valley Canal...........	465,879 00	329,124 00
North Branch Canal.............	107,197 00	28,957 00
Shamokin Valley Railroad.......	557,160 15	457,161 17
Treverton Railroad.............	51,500 00	29,500 00
Lykens Valley Railroad.........	219,913 07	136,509 00
Lac. and Bloomsburgh R. R......	400,000 00	360,807 00
Local consumption in coal fields	500,000 00	500,000 00
Agg. of anthracite territory..	13,263,647 13	10,365,666 11

A Stock Exchange Compliment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 19th of May last, the following letter was addressed to Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, an old and respected member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, who was involved in the KETCHUM failure of the year before, but whose separate estate yielded, through Mr. GROESBECK, his Trustee, a very handsome dividend:

"Understanding that you have recently discovered a sum of money amounting to over $13,000, of which, up to the moment when a dividend of your estate was declared, you were not cognizant, and also that you feel conscientiously bound to pay over the same to your creditors, we desire to testify our high appreciation of your integrity by asking your acceptance of the sums that would fall to our share if divided, and at the same time tender to you our best wishes for your future success."

Some considerable delay occurred, owing to the absence in Europe of a number of the creditors, in completing this compliment, but it was finally signed by every one in interest on the Stock Exchange, including the Fourth National Bank, Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., and other outside creditors, altogether 35 creditors, headed by Messrs. R. SCHELL, DANIEL DREW, D. GROESBECK, LOCKWOOD & Co., and others.

From the reply of Mr. GRAHAM, the following extract will show his appreciation of this marked token of confidence in his integrity under any failure:

"It is to me a just matter of pride that my assignee has, through my exertions, been able to realize and pay on account of my indebtedness over $700,000, leaving, I regret to say, a large amount from which your kindness has released me.

Gentlemen, your treatment of me from the moment I was overtaken by the pecuniary misfortunes by which you were heavy losers, has been of the most delicate and considerate character, and in this last act is as creditable to your sagacity as men of business as it is to your kindly sympathy with misfortune.

Just emerging from the trials and temptations to which debtors are exposed, I see clearly that those who keep back or conceal a portion of their assets are influenced less by a desire to defraud creditors, than by a fear of the distresses of that period when, without either capital or credit, they have to struggle for a subsistence for themselves and those dependent upon them, until they reinstate themselves in a business that will bring such support. It is here that many fall into temptation. A knowledge that creditors appreciate this, and will in proper cases give a small allowance until this point is turned, will go further than any legislation to induce debtors to surrender all their property, without reservation, and will constitute creditors, instead of debtors, the judges of what is reasonable and proper in every case. In accepting from your kindness the sum which, after paying a dividend to the Importers' and Traders' Bank, will remain, I shall have a little over $8,000 as a capital to build up a business, and whether success or failure be the result, you will have the satisfaction of having shown kindness to one who knows that you only look to the approval of your own hearts, and not to thanks from him, for your liberal and conscientious conduct, in what has been to all of us a trying emergency."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

JANUARY 17.

On motion of Mr. O'Conor, John Slossen, Esq., of the City of New-York, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, John M. Langston, Esq., of the State of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, Charles E. Moss, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Coffee, Robert Palethorp, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted an attorney and counselor of this Court.

No. 103—*The United States appellants vs. C. A. Weed et al.*—The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Ashton, Assistant Attorney-General, of counsel for the appellants.

No. 105—*Solomon T. Nicoll & Co. appelants vs. the United States*—Appealed from the Court of Claims. This appeal was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 106.—*The Howard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Grenville M. Chase.*—This cause was argued by Mr. Fessenden, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. Rand, of counsel for the defendant in error.

No. 108.—*William A. Hadden et al., plaintiffs in error vs. Hiram Barney, Collector, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Slosson, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, continued by Mr. Attorney-General Stanbery, of counsel for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Slosson, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 107.—First case for argument to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

The Collection of the Public Revenues—Will a Court of Equity Interfere by Injunction to Restrain the Collection of an Illegal Assessment?—The Remedy in Such Cases—Application of the Provisions of the Force Bill of 1833 to the Present Internal Revenue System.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, appellants, vs. James Ritchie, Assessor, &c.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, dismissing a bill in equity filed by the appellants against the Assessor and Collector of the Third Collection District of Massachusetts, praying that those officers be enjoined from the distraint and sale of the complainants' property in the collection of a tax assessed and levied upon an extra dividend of $100,000, paid in January, 1865, by the complainants, to their stockholders, being a part of a certain sum received by the Company as one of the stockholders in the Suffolk Bank. The complainants averred that this dividend had already been subjected to the same tax against the Suffolk Bank, at the time it was declared by that bank, and that it was also made up in part of profits accumulated before the existence of any Internal Revenue Law of the United States, and in part of sums realized by the bank from the sale of real estate purchased before the existence of such laws.

The defendants demurred, for the reason that the bill disclosed no grounds for equitable relief, and the demurrer was sustained, and the case now comes here, the appellants contending that the Act of 1833, chap. 57, section 2, confers upon the Courts of the United States general jurisdiction in all cases arising under the revenue laws, for which other provisions are not already made by the statute of the United States, and which would, upon settled principles, be cognizable in equity; and that the same section, by necessary implication, provides that where property is taken or distrained illegally, but in professed execution of the laws, a party injured may, by bill in equity, apply to the Courts of the United States for the remedy sought in this case. That if the second section of that act does not provide this remedy for the redress of illegal taxation, nevertheless a Court of equity, under the principles which govern its jurisprudence, will afford the injured party relief by injunction, where, by reason of the mistaken legislation of the United States the injured party has been deprived of the redress which the law would otherwise afford. But if it shall be determined that by reason of such legislation, or otherwise, the injured party cannot be said to have been deprived of all redress; nevertheless, looking to the inadequacy of all the remedies, and to the consequences which must flow from the distraint and sale of the company's property, the cloud it would cast upon the title to the real estate, and its tendency to produce numerous suits to determine the same principle, the case presented is one in which a court of equity, upon its established doctrines, will interfere by injunction.

The Government submits that the company has a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law, and for that reason alone an injunction will not issue. It may avert that threatened injury to its property by paying the assessed tax, and then, by placing itself in a position to show that the payment was involuntary—as by making protest against the exaction at the time of payment—its right to recover the money, if the tax is illegal, is clear, under the common law and the Internal Revenue acts of 1864, 1865, 1866.

The jurisdiction of Courts of Equity to control, by injunction, the action of officers of this description, has been denied and repudiated as often as it has been attempted to be invoked, and it is believed that no case of authority can be found, in either English or American Equity reports, where the jurisdiction was controverted, in which the Court enjoined a tax or revenue officer from proceeding to collect a tax illegally assessed, on the ground of equity alone presented by the bill. There are two cases in which this Court interposed the authority of equity for the protection of parties against trespasses on the part of collectors of taxes, but they were cases in which relief was sought against State officers who were proceeding to execute State laws judicially determined to in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void, and consequently laws incapable of affording any protection to those attempting to carry them into execution. (Osborn vs. United States Bank, 9 Wheat, 816; Dodge vs. Woolley, 18 How., 331.) Until after the passage of the Internal Revenue laws it was never assumed by any that the act of 1833—the Force Bill conferred the authority—contended for here, and it is submitted it does not.

There is no well-considered case to be found in which a public officer was restrained by injunction from doing an act within the line and within the exercise of the duties confided to him by law. The Company complain of being overrated. The remedy is by appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision is final.

S. Bartlett and J. W. Palfrey for appellants.

Henry Stanbery and J. H. Ashton for United States.

Soldiers Under Eighteen Years of Age—The War Department Alone Can Discharge Them—Habeas-Corpus.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Betts.

In the matter of the habeas corpus of Michael Connolly and James Jump. Two writs of *habeas corpus* were issued by Judge BETTS to Major-Gen. Butterfield, directing him to produce the bodies of Michael J. Connolly and James Jump, alleged to be improperly held as soldiers in the United States Army. On the return of the writs it was proved that each of the soldiers had, at the time of enlistment, taken an oath that he was more than eighteen years of age. The counsel for the petitioners then offered to prove by depositions of the parents of the two recruits that, in fact, each of the two soldiers was under 18 years of age. But the Judge held that the act of Congress of Feb. 13, 1862, section 2, made the oath of the recruit conclusive evidence as to his age, and declined to receive the testimony offered.

The counsel, pursuing the applicaton, thereupon stated to the Court that since the aforesaid writ was sued out and served in this case he had ascertained that the provisions of the law above cited (12 Stats. at large, 339, §2, Feb. 13, 1862,) had been repealed by Congress, and that the Secretary of War was now required peremptorily to discharge from the army minors enlisted within the age of eighteen years, without the consent of their parents or guardians; that, accordingly, the said counsel now prayed the Court to suspend the discharge of the said writ and grant an order continuing the detention of the said recruits thereunder until the counsel may be enabled to submit to the judgment of the Court the said supposed repeal or change of the law upon this subject, in the condition and terms in which the said provisions of the law on the subject in question now actually subsist. Whereupon it was ordered by the Court that the decree and judgment pronounced above in this case be suspended, and the prisoners be further restrained in custody, under the charge of the aforesaid writ, until the further directions of the Court in respect to the arrest and detention aforesaid.

The cause was again brought to the consideration of the Court by the respective counsel, and the acts of Congress, 13th statutes at large, page 10 and section 20, and also same volume, (13th,) page 380, section 5, were read and discussed, together with the facts in evidence in the case, as presenting all the known changes of the law in relation to the enlistment of minors in the military service of the United States at the time of the contract of enlistment was entered into in the case before the Court. The statutory provisions upon the amendments of the law cited and relied upon by the counsel in support of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and also all the facts offered or given in evidence to the Court in the continued hearing of the causes, in open Court being admitted by the counsel for the recruits as being alike true in all respects in relation to each individual recruit.

The alterations of the law claimed by the counsel to have changed the legal position of the recruits, are contained in the following citations:

13th. Statutes at large, page 10, section 20.—"*And be it further enacted*, That if any person drafted and liable to render military service, shall procure a decision of the Board of Enrollment in his favor upon a claim to exemption, by any fraud or false representation practiced by himself or by his procurement, such decision shall be of no effect, and the person exempted, or in whose favor the decision may be made, shall be deemed a deserter, and may be arrested, tried by court-martial, and punished as such, and shall be held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest: Provided, That the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of 18 years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either expressed or implied, of their parents or guardians. And provided further, that such persons, their parents and guardians, shall first repay to the Government, and to the State and local authorities, all bounties and advance pay which may have been paid to them, anything in the act to which this is an amendment to the contrary notwithstanding."

13th. Statutes at Large, page 380, section 5: "*And be it further enacted*, That the twentieth section of the act entitled 'An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' approved Feb. 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section: and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of all bounties received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist any person under sixteen years of age, shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct."

It is to be remarked, in the first place, if any virtual change is produced by the new enactments made by Congress in the state of the law, that change does not affect the duties or powers of the Court in carrying the law into execution. The Courts are not enabled judicially to vary, enlarge or abridge the liabilities by any mandate or interposition acting upon the recruits in service or officer in the army in relation to their respective positions. The amendments of the law create no additional duties for the Courts to perform, but in so far as any change is wrought upon the organization of military discipline, it transfers wholly from the cognizance of the judiciary to the department of war the exclusive charge of the pecuniary rights and status of minor recruits in the army. Whatever of relief or amelioration Government will grant that class of the common soldiery must be obtained under the two statutes above cited. Under the Constitution and laws of the land Congress has complete jurisdiction over the whole subject matter involved in the relationship created by the contract of enlistment of the soldiers, Conley and Jump, into the army, and the acts of February and July, 1864, determine definitely the sole remedies the soldiers are entitled to claim.

The two writs of *habeas corpus* prosecuted in the above cases are accordingly disallowed, and the soldiers Michael S. Conley and John Jump are remitted to their duties and services under their appropriate command.

H. P. Herdman and M. Flynn for the petitioners; Second-Lieut Asa Bird Gardner, Ninth United States Infantry, for Maj.-Gen. Butterfield, respondent.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

Benjamin B. Miller, charged with abstracting letters from the Post-office, where he was employed as clerk, was tried yesterday. He was convicted, and sentence deferred.

The following counterfeiters were sentenced:

John Disbrow, State Prison for twelve years.

Joseph Bradley, to the Albany Penitentiary for 18 months.

Gelonnier Demichelli, to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

William Gallagher, to the Albany Penitentiary for twelve years.

United States Court of Claims—JAN. 17.

Thos. Donohue vs. The United States.—Cause submitted on the printed briefs of Mr. Jolliffe, for claimant, and by Mr. Weed, Assistant Solicitor, for the United States.

Adjourned to Monday, 21st.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Alexander Ross & Co., charged with making business transactions without making corresponding entries in their books, with intent to mislead the officer of internal revenue, was up again for examination yesterday. The bookkeeper gave some further testimony as to transactions of which no entries had been made in the books, and another witness testified to the identity of a number of receipts, and the District-Attorney offered thirty-one exhibits of this kind for the Government. The case was again adjourned until the 31st inst.

Check Case—Usury.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

William T. Whitbeck vs. Kirk, Briggs, et al.—The plaintiff claimed to recover $250 upon a renewal check, made by Kirk and indorsed by Briggs. John Whitbeck was examined as a witness for the plaintiff. He stated he testified that he gave Briggs $250 for the check, and after it matured he sold it to the plaintiff, who is his son, for $225, the son lived with the witness. A notarial certificate was then read by which it appeared that notice of protest was served upon Briggs at his office. Defendant's counsel moved for a nonsuit on the ground that a third party could not maintain an action upon a check; it being a mere order it is not transferable, and that the complaint did not aver that notice of protest had been served on the indorser, and that the Notary's certificate of service was not sufficient, because it did not disclose how service was made. The motion was overruled and an exception was taken. Evidence was then introduced to the effect that Kirk made the check for the accommodation of Briggs, the indorser, and that Whitbeck had notice of that fact before he paid the money, and that Whitbeck accepted $5 for the use of the money, it being a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. Whitbeck denied receiving the money. The jury, after being out some time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

D. I. David for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for the defendant.

Wills Admitted—Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Maria Grivet, Michael Hagan, Chas. Chesterman, Moses Cummings, Herman A. Mertens, Susan Dixon, Randolph Ryer, Helen Schuler.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Frederick Kebler, Wm. Brookfield, Mary Peabody, Thomas Hanson, Wm. Evans, Aaron Henricssen, Margaretta Schaffer, Joseph Wahrburger, Thos. Howell, Henry Molltor, John Ward, Owen Kenney, Keron H. Reese, Wm. Baitchard, John Seikuld, Ann Laverty, Joan De Gras *alias* De Grace, H. P. Blumgarten, Frank Williams, James McCormick, Louis Benjamin, Emily D. Carroll, John Donaldson, Priscilla Depierris, Thos. Fitzpatrick, Maria Grav, John Hannon, Smith Lockwood, Andrew Lang, Mary McClosky, John McGuire, Thos. Million, Mary M. Miller, Jeanne M. P. Reberg, Carl Schabel, James Tammany, Elizabeth Talcott, Wm. or Vopka Boomstra.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 19.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. Hall et al. *vs.* John Mervine Carrere et al.; motion to vacate attachment denied. Enoch R. Ware et al. *vs.* R. N. Miller; motion denied. In the matter of the Russell File Company; motion granted. Geo. B. Moore et al. *vs.* Adam Schuchmann et al.; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

By Justice Monell.

Rosina Grady *vs.* Jas. Grady; proof of marriage insufficient; referred back for further proof; papers in Clerk's office. Clinton Rice, Jr., *vs.* Leroy N. Shear; notice for leave to renew motion for stay of proceedings denied with $7 costs. Wm. R. Bedell *vs.* Wm. B. Dinsmore; motion granted. Jas. H. Whiting *vs.* Van Buren Ryerson; motion denied without costs. Sam'l Gregory *vs.* Benash G. Stokes; motion granted.

Excise Law—Gift Jewelry—Playing Policy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The recent severe snow storm evidently contributed to keeping within doors dishonest people as well as others, for the number of cases for trial at the Special Sessions yesterday was unusually small. There were 19 cases of petit larceny, 4 of assault and battery, 2 for gaming, 1 carrying concealed weapon, 1 indecent assault, 1 violation of the Health Law, and 3 for violations of the Excise Law.

COMPLIED WITH THE LAW.

Samuel Lee, keeper of a liquor-saloon at No. 502 Canal-street, was charged with having his place open after midnight. An officer passing there at 12:15, found the place closed and the door locked. At 12:30 he passed again, and saw the door open and the proprietor engaged in "chucking" some disorderly persons into the street. The Court thought the prisoner showed a disposition to comply with the law, and acquitted him.

GIFT JEWELRY.

William Bellon, a countryman, was induced to enter a gift jewelry store on Broadway, and to make some purchases, with which he received some pinchbeck jewelry. While this was going on a "stool-pigeon" came in and proposed that Bellon should go him halves in buying a lottery ticket for $30, which was sure to draw $200. Bellon had no money, but was induced to invest his watch in the enterprise, the "stool-pigeon" putting up $10. Of course the ticket did not draw a prize, and the countryman became aware of the fact that he had been swindled. He caused the arrest of the proprietor of the place, named Lewis Pike, who was not only forced to return the watch, but on being tried for the offence was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined $50.

A POLICY DEALER.

John Lund was charged with gaming, he being the proprietor of a policy shop. A customer of his bought two policy tickets from him and the tickets drew a prize of $75, but Lund failed to remit the amount to his customer. Thereupon he was arrested, and the offence having been proven, he was remanded for sentence.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Miss Frederica Raith, a servant in a boarding-house, charged one of the boarders named Marcus Simons, with having committed an indecent assault upon her. While she was engaged in putting his room "to rights," he took advantage of her, and his designs were only frustrated by her screams. The girl while giving her testimony seemed to regard the matter as rather a good joke, laughing heartily while relating the scene. The prisoner was found guilty and fined $50.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russell.

The calendar for Monday contains only two cases, the first of which is that of

PATRICK DWYER.

Patrick Dwyer is charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, one of the officers of the Court of General Sessions. The facts in this case are briefly as follows: On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th of December, 1865, Patrick McCudden, in company with some friends, entered the porter-house of Michael Lynch, corner of Broome and Marion streets, and called for drinks. Patrick Dwyer, who was barkeeper, refused to furnish the refreshments called for, but assigned no reason for his refusal. While McCudden and his friends were standing at the bar, a man named John Troy stepped up and knocked down McCudden. Dwyer, it appears, then came round the bar with a loaded pistol, and fired three shots, two of which took effect in the body of McCudden, who died the next day in the City Hospital.

JOHN J. SKEEHAN.

John J. Skeehan is charged with homicide of the degree of murder, in causing the death of Thomas Weight, a clerk in the Chemical Bank, on the night of the 15th of August last. In this case the Coroner's Jury found the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a stab-wound under the left arm, inflicted by the prisoner while under the impression that he was in danger of bodily harm." This verdict left the case one of manslaughter, and on the 20th of August last Justice Barnard admitted Skeehan to bail in the sum of $2,500. The Grand Jury, suspicious that something was wrong, examined the witnesses in the case, and found an indictment against Skeehan for "homicide of the degree of murder." Subject to this latter decision, a bench warrant was issued by the Court of General Sessions, which was executed by Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct, on the 19th of September last. On being produced in Court at that time the prisoner was committed without bail, but was subsequently held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

CHARLES B. MANUEL AND THOMAS COOK.

On Wednesday, the case of Charles B. Manuel, *alias* "Bummer Charley," (colored,) and Thomas Cook, a white man, jointly indicted for the murder of Henry Schlosser, in Laurens-street, on the 5th of January, 1867, will be brought up for trial.

The Man Who Identified Surratt—His Character and History.

Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867.

I am enabled to lay before the readers of the *Post* what I have full reason to believe is an authentic sketch of the antecedents of the man by whose aid SURRATT was arrested in the Papal Dominions. The source from which the information contained in the annexed sketch comes is one worthy of credit, for my informant has had the amplest opportunities of knowing whereof he speaks. I have taken pains to make inquiries in other directions, and found the main statements narrated here corroborated by them.

There are some curious facts relating to the Catholic clergy and their influence on and connection with the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, both before and since the trial, of which, at the proper time, I shall write more at length. Just now it might defeat the ends of justice and subject innocent persons to persecution, as has already been the case.

To return to ST. MARIE, here are the facts:

The full name of the man who recognized the assassin SURRATT, serving in the Papal Zouaves at Veroli, in Italy, is HENRI BEAUMONT DE STE. MARIE. He is a Canadian by birth, and his parents, with his brother, LOUIS OVIDE DE STE. MARIE, reside at present in the City of Montreal. BEAUMONT was educated at the Sulpician College in that city for the Catholic ministry, and while a student, was a good and pious youth. His impetuous nature, however, soon indicated to him that he was not Joseph enough to enter on a life of celibacy, and accordingly he gave up all ecclesiastical notions. In the Autumn of 1862 he sold his farm in Canada, and pocketing the proceeds, went to New-York. The real cause of his leaving the home of his childhood was, it is said, a little love affair in which he was mixed up. He spent several months in Philadelphia, at the Continental Hotel, and in New-York, reveling in luxury, driving fast horses, wearing magnificent diamond pins, playing at faro, and having a good time generally. He is a man of considerable ability, and was at one time, according to his own report, a member of the Canadian Parliament. He speaks French, Italian, and English fluently, has a fine tenor voice, sings charmingly, and is skilled in playing the guitar. His appearance is pleasing, though not prepossessing, and his address good. He is very fond of the ladies, imagines all the girls are in love with him in fact; is a man whose sole idea, whose constant existence is woman, thinking, speaking and dreaming of nothing but woman, woman. To him the world with woman is Eden; without her, it would be pandemonium. After squandering the greater portion of his means he embarked on board a vessel at New-York for the purpose of going South. The vessel, however, was captured, and STE. MARIE was cast into prison at Fort McHenry, Maryland, whence he was released because of his foreign birth, by the agency of the English Consul.

Shortly after his release he was robbed of his money and clothes at his boarding-house in Baltimore, and was left without a dollar in the world. A farmer then took compassion on him, so STE. MARIE says, and gave him employment on his farm near Woodville, Maryland. The occupation of this handsome Lothario and Canadian member of Parliament at this place was the tending and feeding of the cows and pigs. Enviable position, indeed!

His stay at Woodville did not last long, for a young lady living in a neighboring country town, Ellangowan, who was collecting money for a church melodeon, happening to pass that way, met him and was introduced to him. She saw that he was a man of superior education, and procured for him the vacant position of teacher in her village. It was at this village that JOHN H. SURRATT, in company with a friend, met STE. MARIE about Easter time in 1863.

STE. MARIE spent his leisure time at Ellangowan in singing in company with an Italian named BENVENUTI, and in playing the guitar. His delight was to serenade the young ladies, and of course he soon made himself agreeable.

His compensation for teaching was contemptible, being allowed merely lodging and board, and a few dollars in spending money every month.

A very short time after the introduction to SURRATT, he left Ellangowan in company with BENVENUTI, and went as far as Harrisburgh, where both put up at the first hotel. As they had only funds enough to pay their fare to Harrisburgh, it became necessary to devise some means to pay their expenses at the hotel. Accordingly STE. MARIE gave a concert with his friend in the parlor and passed around his hat to take up a collection. The experiment succeeded. They made money enough not only to pay their hotel bill, but also their fare to Philadelphia, where BENVENUTI managed to effect an engagement at Fox's Casino as basso singer, but STE. MARIE started for Washington. Here he obtained a situation as teacher, through a kind friend, at an institution on Nineteenth-street, between G and H.

He was engaged in teaching about six weeks, when he very suddenly took French leave and commenced to sell wine in Washington. This occupation, too, did not last long, and the next thing heard of him is that, in his poverty, he was compelled to enlist as a substitute in a Delaware regiment for $300. Whether he was a straggler or deserter from the Union army is not known, but he was in confinement in Castle Thunder about a year, whence he was released for revealing the plots of a party of foragers. From Richmond he went to Nassau, where he got on board a cotton vessel bound to England. From England he returned to Canada, and again becoming tired of his home, he left for Europe and enlisted in the Papal Zouaves, in Italy, where he recognized SURRATT. He is simply an adventurer, and the history of his travels would form quite as interesting an episode as does the narrative of SURRATT's escape and pursuit.

The story that he and SURRATT were in love with the same girl, and that he betrayed SURRATT through jealousy, is untrue, since, prior to the recognition of the assassin in Italy he had met him only twice and was wholly unacquainted with any one of SURRATT's lady friends. It would not be in the style of STE MARIE to recount or do anything unless there was a woman at the bottom of it.

An Ice Shove in the St. Lawrence—A Race for Life.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Montreal, gives the following account of an "ice shove" in the St. Lawrence:

"THOREAU might well have devoted a week of observation to the St. Lawrence, for, whether in Winter or Summer, it has many curious habits. In Summer, at ordinary times, no one would suspect that the cellars along the banks were in any danger, and yet twice a year, Spring and Winter, all goods along certain streets must be removed from the basement story, and sometimes respectable merchants have paddled to their places of business in a canoe. The Royal Insurance buildings were constructed at great expense in order to make the cellars water-tight, and yet a steam pump has been in operation some days to 'dry up the concern.' The ice shove which has just taken place generally occurs about twice before the river is finally frozen over. It is in this wise: The ice which forms in the first of the season upon the Ottawa and other tributaries comes floating down, catches along the basins and shores, and accumulates to such a degree as to dam up the water in various places. Then the river rises in the attempt to force a passage, and the great dam is shoved along. For miles the ice is upheaved in the most rough and Titanic forms. Just here at Montreal it is piled along for several miles at the edge of the river street, having come up over all the wharves. Thousands on thousands of tons are lying here, some of it in cakes of a foot in thickness and of all sizes and dimensions. When the ice finally sets, and of this the initiated seem to know at once, the laborers begin to make their road. At best, however, it is a rough one, and before Spring the narrow country sleds cut up the snow that falls upon it, into 'thank ye marms,' expressly called 'capoos,' of profound depth. This road is used until the very latest period in the Spring, and as the breaking up is sudden and violent, they take boats across so as to be caught floating.

One of the most exciting races which ever took place against danger occurred here some years since, when the ice broke up and some thirty men were on their way across. The banks were lined with spectators, and as the river was tossed in icy billows they saw the alarmed travelers running along the path, now lost to sight behind an upturned slab, now climbing over a mountain which arose before them, now making a wide detour to escape some yawning fissure opened at their feet. Against all expectation and the most fearful odds they escaped.

All through the lower part of the city and among the various manufactories on the canal, the water is running in, and in passing the poorer class of dwellings in Griffintown, I saw some of the inhabitants standing on chairs, while their bedsteads stood in several inches of water. This is a nuisance, compared to which the Church-street territory can hardly be mentioned."

Planting Interests in Georgia.

The Georgia Legislature passed the following bill before adjournment:

An act to give Landlords a lien upon the crops of tenants, for stock, farming utensils, and provisions, furnished such tenants for the purpose of making their crops; and to give Factors and Merchants a lien upon the growing crops of Farmers, for provisions, and commercial manures, furnished them for the purpose of making their crops.

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact*, That from and after the passage of this act, that landlords may have, by special contract in writing, a lien upon the crops of their tenants, for such stock, farming utensils, and provisions, furnished such tenants, for the purpose of making their crops.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That factors and merchants shall have a lien upon the growing crops of farmers for provisions furnished and commercial manures furnished, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such liens shall be enforced in the same way and manner that liens are now enforced against steamboats in this State.

SEC. 4. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved Dec. 15, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements: low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE MEMBERS AND LADY VISITORS of Liberty Division No. 7, S. of T., and the order generally, are requested to attend the funeral of Sister LOUISA JANE MCCUTCHEN, at the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.
Hon. CHAS. T. MILLS, W. P.
GEO. W. BRIGHAM, R. S.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGH-BELLS—THE balance of fifty sleighs will be sold out to close them out. Pleasure sleighs, all kinds; grocery and business sleds; 1,000 strap bells; second-hand bob-sled. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ABOUT TWENTY SHORT SLEDS, suitable for Omnibuses or Trucks; also, several strings Sleigh-Bells, at about half value. Apply at 6th-av. Railroad Depot.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM is again astonishing her visitors. She reveals the past, present and foretells the future. No. 49 East 28th-st., corner 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 96 Broadway,

Offer for sale the following first-class residences on 5th-av.: A corner, extra size house and lot on 5th-av., several first-class houses.
On 21st-st., near Broadway, extra size.
On 21st-st., near 5th-av., "furnished" English basement.
On 24th-st., near Broadway.
On 27th-st., near Broadway.
On 32d-st., near Broadway.
On 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
On 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., "furnished."
On 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
All the above brown-stone fronts.
Also, an elegant high-stoop, brown-stone front on 30th-st., near Madison-av., extra size.
Also, a number of other desirable located house lots.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

SIMONDS & CO.,
No. 1,227 Broadway, corner 30th-st.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS
for the sale, purchase or renting of improved real estate; rents, dividends, &c., collected.
FOR SALE—First-class and medium houses in all parts of the City. TO LET—Several furnished houses.

BROADWAY.
100 feet square near Fifth-av. Hotel; 50x200 on corner below Prince-st.; 75x200 on corner below Prince-st.; 75x100 on Printing House Square; 103x100 corner of 43d-st. No fabulous or visionary values. Address A. BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND,
BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.
At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided; and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.
For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 8th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE SEA Island Cotton and Rice Plantation, on Ashepoo River, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton and Rice Plantation on the Ashepoo River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 1,300 acres of land, 400 acres of high land cleared, 550 acres of rice land under bank, with good landings, and a healthy Summer residence. On the place is a dwelling with outbuildings, stables, barn, overseer's house and good negro quarters. Large crops have been made on these lands, which are of the best quality, and situated at a fine pitch of tide for flowing and drainage.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE.—It lies within 1½ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farmhouse, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. T. J. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Kitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

MUST BE SOLD, AS THE OWNER IS leaving for Europe—The elegant brown-stone front house and stable, with three lots of ground, on southeast corner of First-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, together or separately, the five brick houses and lots on 8th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, located near Prospect Park. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York,
Or
S. HONDLOW,
Montague, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.
Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs., some of the most eligibly located lots.
Also lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also lots on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
Also lots on the 3d, Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRable and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE and two lots of ground, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$10,000.—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 425 427 and 429 Fulton-av., northwest corner of Adelphi-st.; also Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st. Terms easy. THOMAS M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN STONE house in Brooklyn, recently repaired and ornamented throughout; location and house first-class in every respect. For particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses and lots on Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; also on Second-place, Brooklyn.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet. In best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession at once. May be seen from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 58x100 on University-place, suitable for a piano-forte salesroom, &c. Terms easy. The old buildings will pay interest. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FACTORY, SUITABLE for any kind of manufacturing purposes, with fifty horse engine, &c., &c., near Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
JOHN WOOD & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS STORE IN PEARL-st., near Wall, with two fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE PROPERTY in the 5th and 8th Wards in the City of New-York.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Meade.

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRASPER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING-house Nos. 419 and 421 Fulton-st., near City Hall Brooklyn, fitted up and stocked with a good selection of house furnishing goods, fancy goods, notions, &c., the present occupant going into the wholesale. This being the best stand and doing the best paying retail trade in the city, is an excellent opportunity for a small capitalist. Apply on the premises, or to BALDWIN & SON, Agents, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. Stock and fixtures at valuation. Lease over four years.

TO RENT IN YONKERS—WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the depot, and in a fine neighborhood, a choice small three-story house, neatly furnished, would be rented low until May 1, 1867, to a desirable tenant, and can be had for one or more years at a fair price. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THREE OR FIVE years, a five-story English basement brown-stone front house, on 5th-av., south of 31st-st.; the house is in good order and well furnished; will only be rented to a strictly private family; adults preferred. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

ROOM TO RENT.—A SUNNY, WARM AND in every respect desirable front room, at No. 33 East 24th-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to rent to gentlemen; reference. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—MAY 1, A DESIRABLY-LOCATED house, central preferred, with modern improvements, for a first-class tenant; best of references; small family. Address SECURITY, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT RUSH AT BOTH STORES.
Auction Rooms our Headquarters.
Two stores enable us to buy big lots cheap, and to keep both supplied with bargains.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS 31c.
IMMENSE LOTS 37½c.
IMMENSE LOTS 50c.
We bought these for cheap holiday dresses.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS 12½c.; former price 20c.
FINER GOODS 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY 20c. and 25c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS 30c.
The decline in Muslins is from 6c. to 10c. a yard.
For sale, 10,000 AUCTION BLANKETS
And 15,000 yards ALPACAS and MERINOES,
At retail, at nearly half price.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES,
LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will commence on Monday, Jan. 21,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL
their large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS, by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer for sale their stock contained in the store, corner of Broadway and Tenth-st., comprising every variety of
STAPLE, FANCY, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
FRENCH AND INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.
AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GREAT RUSH FOR MUSLINS AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

AUCTION LOTS OF MUSLINS AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

MUSLINS AT 1c. A YARD PROFIT AT FOSTER & WELSH'S, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

MUSLINS AT 10c., 12c., 15c. A YARD. FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

HEAVY YD.-WIDE SHEETINGS, 18c. FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

SPLENDID MUSLINS, YARD WIDE, 25c. FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLINS, 30c. FOSTER & WELSH, 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL MUSLINS LESS THAN OTHER STORES.
CLOSING OUT OUR WINTER STOCK
OF DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c. LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.
FOSTER & WELSH.
NO. 227 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

DRESSMAKING.—CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING in the neatest styles and guaranteed to please at less than usual charges. Inquire of Mrs. THOMPSON, No. 124 4th-av.

FURS.

ELEGANT FUR SLEIGH ROBES
and Lap Rugs.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, and 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.
RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J. This is one of the choicest collections of this description ever offered for sale. The autographs are particularly fine and desirable; the prints and drawings rare and unique. Among the water colors is a view of Elizabethtown, with a sketch of the original mail-cart and stage-coach to New-York, drawn on the spot by Robertson, 1795; a view of part of Boston, and British ships landing their troops; a sketch of the old Haymarket Theatre, Boston, 1798. Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 52 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlop's American Theatre," with 20 autographs, 94 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 69 portraits; "Mathias' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.
Catalogues ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9x166 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.
SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS,
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.
Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large and very fine collection of ancient oil-paintings, including a number of undoubted originals, the property of a well-known connoisseur of this City selected with great care during the past thirty years, in Europe, Canada and America, and forming probably the finest assemblage of works of art of the old schools ever offered in this country. Particulars will be announced in a few days.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.
61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF RECEIVERS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
1st.—Lease of offices in No. 158 Broadway, for three years and three months from 1st February next, with the furniture.
2d.—Three valuable lots on 2d-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
3d.—150 shares Erie Preferred Stock.
4th.—50 shares Park Bank Stock.
5th.—A No. 1 National Bank Fire and Burglar Proof Lillie's Safe—a valuable first-class safe.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 22, at 12 o'clock, the lease, good will, fixtures and stock of a first-class liquor-store and reading-rooms, with restaurant connected, situated at No. 592 6th av., between 34th and 35th sts., next door to Station G Post-office, and at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av. Rent scarcely any.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.
Utica, N. Y.
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SETS OF GOOD second-hand woolen machinery, for the manufacture of Tweeds and other heavy cloths. Parties having suitable machinery of that kind for sale may find a purchaser by addressing JOSEPH GOULD, Uxbridge, Canada West.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. BROWSE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, Cabin. Steerage. To Liverpool or Queenstown....$100 $30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $31 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 0.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM sails........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails...........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails.........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Jan. 26
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 30
CITY OF [illegible]........SATURDAY......Feb. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY......Feb. 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO.....Jan. 30
HECLA.....Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY......Jan. 28 | MONDAY......Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE...........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA........BARTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $351 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:
SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours, (Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana." P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For freight or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL, will follow Feb. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER GEN. FRANZ SIGEL; length on deck, 91 feet; beam, 20 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 8 inches. Has two cylinders, 16x16; also a donkey hoisting engine and steam fire pump on board. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, at Webb & Bell's shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1867, trains for Greenbush and Troy, connecting with Northern trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached. Connection for Troy will be made at Greenbush. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Troy with Northern trains.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG MAN IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES, who is disgusted with hotel and boarding-house life, wishes board in a strictly private family, who live on the liberal plan, and where he can feel some of the comforts of home; location must be central. A liberal price will be paid and the best references given. Address, for one week, EDWIN B. H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 40 Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park. Table boarders can also be accommodated.

$7 FOR SINGLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; rooms without, $3; transient board $1 50 per day and lodgings, at Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson, corner of St. Johns Park.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on second floor, and single rooms, to let with board, at No. 385 5th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, FRONT, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

CORN HUSKED RAPIDLY AND SUCcessfully by the new machinery, daily on exhibition at No. 57 Broadway. State rights for sale.
FRANK FULLER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108½	June, 7-30	104⅜	104½
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104⅜	104½
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Registered	99⅜	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅜	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	[illegible]
Gold	136⅛	136⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	[illegible]
August, 7-30	104⅜	104⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.
Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.
Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.
Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.
GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT. J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION, &c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

JUDSON & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c., Corner of Camp and Common sts., NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.
These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct......$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of......500,000
Together with 250,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)......1,300,000
Say present total value of......$6,300,000
By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.
They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.
At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.
When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about......$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at......10,000,000
Showing a total value of......$22,000,000
With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.
Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.
For further particulars, apply to WARD & CO., Bankers, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST., Stock Exchange Building. NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital......$500,000 00
Surplus......1,168,136 57
Total Assets......$1,668,136 57
Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, JOHN R. FLANAGAN, LEVI APGAR, ROBERT P. GETTY, D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE, M. O. ROBERTS, HORACE K. THURBER, O. W. F. RANDOLPH, R. CORNELL WHITE, JOHN F. PUPKE, ERASTUS T. TEFFT, MARTIN Y. BUNN, ALLAN HAY, EDGAR PINCHOT, EBEN SUTTON, JOHN H. HOLDANE, DAVID WAGSTAFF, C. H. BROOKS, JAMES FLANAGAN, S. S. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES WALLACE, CHARLES SPEAR, CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL, WILLIAM W. OWENS, ADOLPH EBERHARDT, JOHN M. WHITE, CHARLES B. RICHARD, ALEXANDER BONNELL, T. C. KIMBALL, ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE DRY DOCK ROLLING MILL.
Capital stock......$114,000 00
Capital paid in, (90 per cent.)...$102,600 00
Installment yet to pay......11,400 00—$114,000 00
ASSETS.
Machinery, engines, &c., cost......$96,764 16
Real estate, cost......24,000 00
Iron on hand, (market value,)......14,077 65
Bills receivable and cash on hand......15,511 23—$150,293 04
LIABILITIES.
Capital paid in......$102,600 00
Bills payable......41,575 48
Surplus......6,117 56—$150,293 04
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1867.
(Signed,) INGHAM CORYELL, President and Treasurer.
(Signed,) E. Y. LOEW, Notary Public, New-York City.
MIERS CORYELL, INGHAM CORYELL, Majority of Trustees.
[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.
It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thompson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.
HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.
$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT, JOSEPH STUART, JOHN M. FURMAN, CHARLES L. ANTHONY, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, JOSEPH B. HOYT, HENRY SWIFT, GEORGE OPDYKE, PHILO C. CALHOUN.
FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION.
T. BELKNAP, JR., E. L. BOLLES, C. E. DETMOLD.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON, SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT, FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS, ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS, JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE, WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES, ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
And for inspectors of next election, JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY, ISAAC N. PHELPS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SPRING VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of patents and other property......$150,000 00
Amount of debts Jan. 1, 1867......19,711 26
Signed by the President and majority of the Trustees this 15th day of January, 1867.
BARNARD ACKERMAN, President.
HENRY G. WARD, GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, HORACE J. MOODY, BARNARD ACKERMAN, } Trustees.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—HENRY G. WARD, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Spring Valley Manufacturing Company, and that the above statement is in all respects true.
HENRY G. WARD, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1867.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Notary Public, New-York County.
{ Seal. }

THE MANUFACTURERS' OIL COMPANY certifies and reports that their capital stock is $500,000 in 100,000 shares of $5 each, issued for manufacturing rights and interests duly conveyed to the Company. There is no indebtedness owing by the Company excepting two notes amounting to $5,040 68, which are, however, in dispute, there having been no value received therefor. (Signed) ALLAN HAY, President.
W. A. SHEPARD, J. J. NICHOLS, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.
[Five-cent stamp canceled.]
City and County of New-York ss.: David Pearson being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Oil Company, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. (Signed) DAVID PEARSON.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of January, 1867. (Signed) THOS. GOODRICH, Notary Public.
[Five-cent stamp canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK HEATH COAL COMPANY, made the 19th day of January, 1867. The capital of said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, the whole of which issued in payment of property of said Company. The amount of liabilities on the 1st of January, 1867, was not exceeding sixty-five thousand dollars.
W. M. ASHFIELD, President, pro tem.
ELLWOOD WALTER, JOS. F. JOY, SILAS B. DUTCHER.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT CRANFORD being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Black Heath Coal Company; that the foregoing report is, as he verily believes, true.
ROBERT CRANFORD, Secretary.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of January, 1867.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public, in and for the City, County and State of New-York.
[5c. Int. Rev. Stamp canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COOK AND KIMBALL MINING COMPANY.—Total amount of capital, $150,000; amount actually paid, in cash, $50,000; amount issued for property, patents, &c., $100,000; amount of existing debts, $32,100.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.
GEO. COOK, President and Trustee.
W. W. BALDWIN, H. D. FAULKNER, H. J. KIMBALL, } Trustees.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: W. W. BALDWIN, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Cook and Kimball Mining Company, and that the foregoing report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
W. W. BALDWIN.
Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1867.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Notary Public, City and County New-York.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.
NOTICE—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.
THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.
INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2.
C. O. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. [illegible], on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES W. SMITH, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD A HAPpy home teaching the English branches and music, and taking entire charge of household matters, desires a reëngagement with parties of high moral worth; is a neat, economical manager; can make a bonnet, cloak or dress. Address T. L., Box No. 130 Times Office.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be suited immediately at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, (established 15 years,) No. 139 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman, to help care for two children and sew; must have good City references from her last place. Inquire Monday, Jan. 21, at No. 139 West 43d-st.

AGENTS FOR BARTLETT'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Wanted, a few thoroughly reliable and responsible business men, competent to act as general agents and control territory that will be allotted them. Address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, Principal Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1867.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—THE EXtraordinary draught made, during the present cold spell, on the supply of water furnished to the City, has so reduced the pressure of water in the Distributing Mains as to be a cause of serious anxiety to this Board, and should be one of corresponding alarm to the public. In case of fires the supply of water from the Mains may be so diminished as to prevent prompt suppression, and the most disastrous consequences may ensue. The deficiency is not in any degree to be attributed to the quantity of water delivered by the Aqueduct, or stored in the Reservoirs; it is due solely to the unusually excessive draught upon the Service Mains by householders and others, who deem it necessary to waste the water continually to protect their pipes from freezing. This waste of water can and must be obviated. To permit the flow of water from the taps, except for legitimate purposes, is a violation of the rules and regulations relative to its supply, and subjects the party offending to fine and deprivation of water.
This Board, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, request the aid of the Metropolitan Police, and earnestly invite the coöperation of the public generally. Extra exertions will be made to detect all persons wasting water, and such fine and penalties as may have been incurred will be rigidly enforced.
Citizens cognizant of any improper use or waste of water are urgently requested to give prompt notice thereof to this Department.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 153 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL......$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867......$1,483,923 27
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI, RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved,* That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.
THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.
JAN. 16, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.
Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government Tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLING, Secretary.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHdraws this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) M. HERZOG, S. HERZOG, S. WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

No. 282 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of CONGER, SMITH & HEATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WALTER M. CONGER withdrawing. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, EUGENE A. HEATH & WM. H. SMITH, under the firm name of HEATH & SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

MR. CHARLES COHN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.
COHN, LAZARUS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMBS are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great American Drama, which creates such UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT, and in which the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD, appears in her original personation of
TOPSEY. TOPSEY. TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution; and this establishment now contains more and rarer wonders than were ever collected in the Museum lately burned.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, the performance will be for the BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE SEAMEN who were lost in the late OCEAN YACHT RACE, on which occasion Mr. Lester Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear in the successful comic drama entitled

"OURS!"

Which will also be presented EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes.
The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, near 8th-st.
LAST BENEFIT IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
The Committee beg to announce that Messrs. LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH, proprietors of the popular New-York Theatre, having generously tendered their house for a performance in aid of the above-mentioned fund, the LAST MATINEE will be given at their Theatre, on TUESDAY next, Jan. 22,
On which occasion Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP will be performed, with the following excellent cast:
Capt. Hawksley......Mr. GEO. JORDAN.
John Mildmay......Mr. LEWIS BAKER.
Mr. Potter......Mr. MARK SMITH.
Dunbilk......Mr. W. L. JAMISON.
Langton......Mr. WM. CHAPMAN.
Markham......Mr. C. NEWTON.
Jessup......Mr. WILLIAMS.
Gimlet......Mr. E. F. TAYLOR.
Mrs. Sternhold......Miss FANNY MORANT.
(By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Mrs. Mildmay......Miss SAIDEE COLE.
To be followed by the capital musical farce of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Peter White......Mr. WM. GOMERSAL.
Frank Pepper......Mr. ROCKWELL.
(By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Major Pepper......Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Mrs. Peter White......Mrs. WM. GOMERSAL.
Widow White......Miss SAIDEE COLE.
Kitty......Miss ALICIA MANDEVILLE.
Doors open at 12½; performance commences at 1½.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
Box office now open.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, BENEFIT OF THE FAMILIES OF THE SEAMEN who were lost during the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.
MR. LESTER WALLACK and the WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY will appear on the occasion.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre.
GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned HORSE FAIR, which created so great a sensation in Europe and this country, and is universally acknowledged the GREATEST PAINTING OF MODERN TIMES.
On first seeing it, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER exclaimed: "I must go to school again;" and J. F. HERRING said: "I have traveled 90 miles to see it, and felt that description failed to give an adequate idea of its coloring."
ALSO, EASTMAN JOHNSON'S splendid picture of "THE OLD VIRGINIA HOME." AND LOUIS GALLAIT'S "LAST HONORS TO COUNTS EGMONT and HOORN," which took the gold medal at the London Industrial Exhibition of 1862.
This is by far the FINEST SPECIMEN of GALLAIT to be found on this continent, and has never been surpassed by the artist.
The collection embraces CHOICEST PICTURES OF
ACHENBACH, ANSDELL, BODDINGTON, BRETON, CHURCH, DIAZ, DURAND, FRERE, KENSETT, LAMBINET, LEUTZE, MIGNOT, ROBERT FLEURY, ROUSSEAU, TROYON, VERBOECKHOVEN,
and a number of other most celebrated foreign and native artists, comprising the entire collection recently purchased of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD, Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7½. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America,* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured; to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discounts to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies, gentlemen. Lessons every day: all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. [illegible] 6th-av., bet. 38th and 39th.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH AS ROMEO. (LAST TIME.)
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH will appear, for the last time, in his grand role of ROMEO, in Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET......Mme. METHUA SCHELLER
MERCUTIO......Mr. BARTON HILL
And a powerful cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—RICHARD III.
THURSDAY EVENING—HAMLET.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker.
CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER......DIRECTOR
Enthusiastic success of the RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, commences the second week of one of the most signally successful seasons of GRAND OPERA ever given in this City, with Balfe's famous opera of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, only repetition of the successful opening opera of the season, MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
MACBETH.
Macbeth......W. H. WHALLEY
Lady Macbeth......Miss FANNY HERRING
The piece cast with the full company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—14TH-ST.—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 22,
LE VOYAGE DE MONS. PERRICHON.
Comedy in four acts, by Labiche.
NEXT SATURDAY—PARIS LA NUIT. Play in five acts.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HAMLET TESTIMONIAL.
WINTER GARDEN, TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
Reserved seats for sale at the Railroad and Theatre Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS! REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, at 8, 133d Seance.
M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD, and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee Saturday at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these Concerts of the wonderful Boy Soprano, MASTER RICHARD COKER.
First appearance of the favorite Buffo, SIGNOR [illegible].
Dr. H. S. Cutler, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas and his full orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, ten minutes from the ferry. Grand Illumination on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, on which occasion the lake will be gorgeously illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Hurdle race postponed until WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 23. Manhattan Brass Band in attendance every afternoon and evening.

LECTURES.

LECTURE NOTICE.
The meeting of the Friends of Impartial Suffrage is postponed to MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 7. Meeting to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.
Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Ex-Gov. HAMILTON FISH, Gen. BUTLER and others will be present to address the meeting.

A. FAVAGER WILL GIVE AN EXplanation on his "Mode of Teaching How to Speak French," on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 9 University-place. Another one on the same day at 3 o'clock, at the Packer Institute.
Persons wishing to make objections and questions which would lead to a full understanding of the system and of the causes of its success, should write them out plainly and hand them to Mr. F. at the opening of the exposition.
A class of some fifty members will be organized to meet five times a week at the place and time most convenient for the pupils, each one contributing $30 for a term of 20 lessons. Persons who cannot be present may subscribe by addressing Mr. F., No. 9 University-place, or Post-office Box No. 6,128.

LECTURE—"AMERICA AND THE AMERIcans"—will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21 at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT NO. 609 BROADWAY—MESSRS. DOLBEAR have opened new private rooms intended especially for gentlemen who desire practical instruction in bookkeeping, business writing, arithmetic, &c. Those who enter this week secure private seats for day or evening without extra charge.

A FRENCH LAWYER AND HIS DAUGHter (18 years of age and educated in one of the best schools of Paris) desire to give lessons in the French language and literature. References. Apply at No. 107 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:
ONE TANNERY, Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats, FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS, SEVEN STONE POOLS, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily,
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.
The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.
The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.
The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBT. R. BREESE, J. C. ACHESON, GEO. T. PATTERSON, Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
WM. H. GEDNEY, JAS. HARRISON, JAS W. BOOTH, } Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

SNOW-BOUND AND ICE-BOUND.

Effects of the Storm on Road and River and Rail.

The Perils of the Streets and the Ferries.

The Snow and Ice-Blockade—The Railroads—The Mails—Incidents and Casualties—The Sleighing and Skating.

The shifting of the wind early yesterday brought about a most welcome change of temperature, and suggested the hope that we were about to get rid of our unpleasant visitor—the snow. The change, however, could scarcely be said to be in the direction of a thaw. The sun at noon was unclouded and his rays cheerful, but without warmth, making no impression either upon the snow-filled streets or the slippery footpaths. It still froze keenly in the shade, nor had the wind, although coming from a more genial quarter, lost all its biting qualities. As on the day before, sleighing was general, and the presence of vehicles, extemporized for the necessities of the hour, was still more apparent. The cars were able, with double teams, to get along pretty regularly, as there was no drift, but the poor horses in many instances suffered severely, and at best must have lived in a state of terror all day long. The track had got worn so smooth that even for the sharpened hoof there was barely holding ground, and falls occurred frequently on all the lines. The snow piled up on either side of the tracks was often the occasion of obstruction and delay, as it was frequently driven in upon the rails by carts and sleighs. Several of the companies, to remedy this, set to work to cart it off, which was rather a Herculean labor, and more difficult of execution than most people imagine. What the laborers did succeed in doing, however, was in making safe passage-ways through these drifts for passengers going on and off, a very desirable thing, as plunging knee deep into snow-drifts was one of the great grievances of the day preceding. Business was, of course, much impeded by the delays of every kind; delays in the reception of mails, of goods by railroad or by boat, and by obstacles to their transfer in the City. Merchants doing business in the City, residents in Brooklyn, went home early in the afternoon to avoid the ice, closing their places of business several hours before the usual time. Indeed, among these there was hardly any business done yesterday the doing of which could be postponed to Monday, and the perils of the passages across the ferries the evening before were the universal topic of conversation. The same was true, in a measure, of business men living up town, who also wound up their affairs early, desiring to avoid the fearful crush in the cars experienced on the two nights previous, while those who resided in Jersey were, if possible, more eager to reach their homes early than any others, as the perils of the river were to be avoided. So that altogether yesterday was, in a business way, little better than half a holiday, not much being done on 'Change or in the wholesale portion of the City after noon.

TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER.

There are so many of our merchants and their employes, down town especially, who reside in Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey and Hoboken, that it is not surprising that the perilous passages of either river on the evening before should have been the great topic of the day yesterday. It was so. On 'Change, on the streets, at restaurants, in bar-rooms, everywhere where men were driven together by kindred occupations or appetites, some one had his bit of experience to offer. It may seem at first glance that the matter was scarcely important enough to absorb so much of conversation as it did, but when it is remembered how many thousands trust their lives daily to the somewhat uncertain keeping of our ferry-boats, it is not surprising that any cause of increase to the risks of passage should be discussed, and that freely. The experiences of some of the narrators, it seems to us, are worth the trouble of repeating, and will be interesting to the reader.

FULTON FERRY.

This ferry being the shortest on the East River, and having at all times the best reputation for regularity, had of course the heaviest run upon it. Those to whom the passage here is familiar, know that at certain hours of the morning and of the afternoon of any ordinary day, the traffic is too great for safety. What the state of affairs was on Friday afternoon and evening, therefore, may be better imagined than described. A gentleman whose dwelling is in South Brooklyn, and to reach which he usually takes the Hamilton Ferry, for the same reason that brings many thousand others, went down to the Fulton Ferry boat at his accustomed hour for going home. His description of the scene there is extremely forcible. The people were massed inside the gates and out, blockading the car-track in South-street. Within the ferry-house, the turbulent and impatient crowd yelled like very demons. The boats made good trips, compared with the other ferries, the pilots exercising both skill and caution in timing their passages so as to avoid the greater floes of ice. The effort to crush through these had been tried, but had to be abandoned. Every boat which left the slip on this side was crammed with passengers, a boat-load of yesterday being estimated at two thousand persons. The perils of the trip did not end either when the other side was reached. Unable to get fully up into the slip there, owing to the obstructing broken ice, repeated efforts with steam up had to be made to crush in toward the platform. At each approach within leaping distance, numbers of reckless people leaped from the boats at the risk of their lives. The bridges underneath were so bound up with the ice jammed in beneath them, that they could not be lowered as the tide fell, so that when the boat did really get fairly into the slip, the somewhat perilous feat of getting off the boat had to be accomplished, and this with an impatient crowd rushing there in front, thoughtlessly regardless of the danger to life and limb. Yesterday afternoon matters partook in great measure of the same character. As before stated, however, all who could leave business early passed over before the setting in strongly of the flood tide. Nevertheless, the traffic was by far too great for safety, and it is very questionable indeed, if the boats, notwithstanding that they each bore 1,500 to 2,000 persons each trip, accommodated all who came. At a late hour the teamsters were still ranged in long lines, waiting their turns to get on board, and passengers flowed into every boat as if the current Brooklynward were still at its height. Many persons turned away on seeing the state of things, preferring to stop in the City over night to risking the going over. It was stated that a tug-boat had come to the rescue of the impatient crowd, not, however, from motives of humanity, as a fare of fifty cents for the trip across was demanded, and, it may be inferred, paid readily by many who were anxious to get to their homes and anxious families.

At a late hour last night the river was in the same blockade condition. As a general rule the boats were less impeded going to than coming from Brooklyn. At 9 o'clock a boat left the New-York side, and, after making a circle round a massive field of ice, succeeded in reaching the Brooklyn slip in fifteen minutes time. The boat which left the Brooklyn side simultaneously with the one which started from New-York, attempted to follow in the track made by the latter, but when nearly half-way across, the narrow space had become filled with the icy mass, and the pilot was compelled to abandon his intent for the time being and return to the Brooklyn shore. After remaining in comparatively clear water for about fifteen minutes until the huge opponents had floated away from his course, the pilot made another attempt to cross, and this time was successful. The time occupied in making the trip was three-fourths of an hour. When the boat entered the slip the multitude of people standing on the bridge and about the ferry-house sent up three rounds of cheers.

A boat which left Brooklyn early in the evenning became wedged in a cake of ice, and was carried a long distance up the stream. The pilot finally made a landing at the Catherine-street slip. Even then, on account of the position of the boat and the impossibility of getting it fully up to the bridge, much difficulty was experienced by the passengers in reaching the shore. Several men climbed through the windows and others made perilous leaps. Planks were adjusted for the ladies to cross over.

During a trip of one of the boats, the paddle-box was crushed in and broken so that the water dashed into the cabin, much to the alarm and consternation of the passengers.

At 10 o'clock on either side of the ferry-house a line of fifty vehicles could be counted. Some of the teamsters had been waiting from 4 o'clock for an opportunity to get on a boat. At last accounts the tide had turned, and the ice was moving back toward the Bay, not immediately, however, affording any relief to the boats.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRIES.

In the morning the boats on the Williamsburgh lines ran with passable regularity, but toward evening they began to haul off. The South Seventh-street boat left Williamsburgh at 5 o'clock, and was three hours reaching Peck-slip. The announcement was then made that no more trips would be attempted for the night.

WALL-STREET FERRY.

Notwithstanding that numbers of the accustomed passengers of this ferry had passed over early in the day yesterday, and others, many in number also, had stayed at home, not venturing the trip, similar scenes to those described at Fulton Ferry were enacted throughout the afternoon. In the evening, from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock, only two trips were made on the line. For most of the time the gates were closed, and persons desiring to cross directed to take one of the other ferries. The ferry-house presented a desolate and forlorn appearance, and the only human beings to be seen in the vicinity were a policeman, and two stage-drivers waiting patiently but vainly for parties wishing to ride up Broadway.

HAMILTON AND SOUTH FERRIES.

These ferries, if not subject to the same amount of passenger traffic as Fulton Ferry, having the longest run, are always the greatest sufferers by the ice, and, as in foggy times, the delays are more frequent and lengthened. On Friday evening the boats were delayed in several instances over an hour among the floes of ice; in one case an hour and a half was consumed in an effort to get across, which had at last to be abandoned, the boat returning to her slip again on this side, where many of her passengers landed, and rushed to the other ferries, hoping for better luck. Later in the evening, when the boats on the other lines were battling so vigorously against the frozen element, the South Ferry boats had little difficulty in crossing. The ice which had resisted them so strenuously in the afternoon floated up the rivers, leaving clear spaces between the Battery and the South Brooklyn shore.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The boats ran at long intervals throughout the day. The time occupied by the steamers *Pomona* and *Thomas Hunt*, running from the Dey-street Dock, was about an hour and a half. The latter boat injured her rudder in the morning, but the damage was repaired during the day.

THE CORTLAND-STREET FERRY.

No great difficulty was experienced on this route any portion of the day. This is accounted for by the lesser quantity of ice in the North than in the East River.

THE HOBOKEN FERRIES.

At low tide in the morning the bridge at the Barclay-street dock was about four feet higher than the deck of the boats. This circumstance rendered it extremely difficult for the teams to pass to and from the boats, and in some instances, danger was apprehended. The ice piled up in the slips prevented the boats from coming up even with the bridge without delay occasioned by backing and again pushing forward, and rather than wait until they had been made fast, several of the passengers, at the risk of life and limb, climbed the chasm, or crawled through the cabin windows to gain terra firma. As a general thing the boats made regular trips and on fair time.

The boats on the ferries further up the river were not specially detained, although they moved cautiously. At a late hour last night the ice was beginning to come up from the bay.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

The lines terminating at New-York have, without exception, been more or less obstructed. Away from the busier haunts of men the storm had uncontrolled play. Even on those tracks within the limits of the City yet unprotected by sheltering prominences of wood and stone, the cars were unable to run. The Eighth-avenue line, as before stated, was blocked from Eighty-fourth-street upward, and the Fort Hamilton Line, Long Island, was impassable further than the depot at Greenwood Gate. The drifts between that point and Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton are said to be from five to eight feet deep. Travel by Coney Island and Bath Railroad is completely suspended, the roads thereto being so perfectly obliterated that there was no possibility of reaching them in vehicle of any kind. The Flatbush-avenue cars, for the first time in forty-eight hours, recommenced their trips yesterday morning.

THE ERIE.

The Erie Railroad seems to be the only line upon which the traffic has been uninterrupted. Communication with Dunkirk and Buffalo has been kept up.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

A telegram announces the Pennsylvania Central to be now cleared of snow all the way through. An express train left last evening at 8 o'clock.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Of this line there has been a complete blockade, no passenger cars having come over the down track from New-Haven up to a late hour yesterday. Early on Friday Mr. JAMES H. HOYT, the Superintendent of the road, starting up on an engine from Stamford, went with difficulty over the up track to Bridgeport, this being less drifted than the other, and thence telegraphed to New-Haven for four engineers to come to the aid of two trains embanked in drifts between New-Milford and Bridgeport. The trains were dug out and switched off upon the up track, when they came to Norwalk, and thence down on the right track, reaching New-York at 4:30 P. M. The four engines were driven through without cars. By the energy of the Superintendent and his engineers and gangs of one to two hundred men, and by changing with care upon the track least drifted, one train each way was run through, and two to Norwalk.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

This line is now free through to Philadelphia. There must have been some hard work done, and many hands at it, to effect this, as at one time, between Trenton and Elizabeth, alone, eleven trains of cars were snow-bound. Between Newark and Jersey City only the traffic was uninterrupted to any considerable extent. Two trains, loaded down with passengers, managed to work their way through, and arrived in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and it was expected that the others would be extricated during last night, and proceed to their destination. The trains on the Erie road were getting along without any serious delay.

The Morristown Express Train, on the Morris and Essex Road, came through yesterday morning, nearly on time. The through mail and through express trains, bound East, were several hours behind time yesterday, and the through express train for the West was abandoned for the day. The local trains were running regularly as far as South Orange, the double track being completed to that place, but beyond there, over the single track, the movement of the trains was directed by telegraph, which necessarily caused more or less delay. Last evening a train arrived from Philadelphia at 7 P. M., and one left for that city from this one at midnight.

The Hudson River Railroad trains are running without much delay.

The tracks of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey are, it is said by the Company, open to Harrisburgh and southward.

The Morris and Essex trains are coming regularly from several points. The Harlem trains now due are here.

Incidents by the way on all the lines are numerous and full of interest, but a tithe of them would fill a book.

THE MAILS.

A correct idea may be formed of the delays to which passengers were and are subjected on the different railroads between New-York and distant cities, by the delays in the mails below recorded.

Erie due 1:30, arrived at 7:30.

South mail left at 8 A. M.; had not arrived at Brunswick at 2 P. M.

Philadelphia mails which left on Thursday at 4 P. M., arrived this 8 P. M.; 28 hours on the road.

The 7:30, 11:15 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. mails from Washington of Thursday, and Philadelphia 8 P. M. of same day, and the 8 A. M. of Friday, had got as far as Brunswick at 10 P. M. last night.

No further mails were expected at the Post-office until daylight. The following mails arrived from the East, North, and by the Long Island Road:

Five mails from Boston.

Two mails from Albany and North.

Three mails from Long Island.

Two mails from West via Allentown.

INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES OF THE STORM.

Several car drivers in Brooklyn had their feet and hands badly frost-bitten, and were compelled to leave their cars.

An unknown man was found frozen to death on the front stoop of the mansion of Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD, corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. It is probable that he made his way to the house in the hope of procuring shelter, and being overpowered by the cold sat down and froze to death. Deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, black hair, whiskers and moustache. The clothing consisted of a black sack coat, mixed plaid pants and vest, gray drawers and boots. The remains were taken to the Dead-house for identification.

OSCAR WILLIS, a telegrapher, for many years with the old Morse Company, subsequently with the American Telegraph Company, and lately in the employ of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph, was frozen to death, on Thursday evening, while attempting to reach his home near Union Hill, N. J., from Hoboken. Finding that railway communication was stopped, Mr. WILLIS started to walk to his home, but managed to accomplish only about half the distance, when he was overcome by the cold and storm. His remains were discovered yesterday afternoon, and taken to his residence. Mr. WILLIS was probably one of the most widely known and most popular operators in the City. Few men in his line of business were more highly esteemed than Mr. WILLIS. In commercial circles he had hosts of friends.

Justice VOORHIES, of the Court of Sessions, made his way through from Gravesend on Friday with the greatest difficulty. He started from his residence on foot, and, walking for the distance of about a mile, reached Quinson's Hotel, on the Coney Island Road. Here, in company with another gentleman, they engaged a sleigh with double team, and proceeded on their way. It was impossible to keep the road in consequence of the drifts, which, in some places, were about ten feet deep, so they were compelled to tear down fences and ride over fields. They finally reached the city in a nearly exhausted condition, and the horses were completely worn out.

Similar scenes occurred on the Flatbush and Hamilton Roads, several persons who ventured out being stalled on the way, and were nearly frozen before they could extricate themselves. Sleigh-riding is consequently out of the question at present.

SKATING.

Skating was resumed yesterday on the Park lakes and the adjacent ponds. The ice being cleared of snow, was of course in splendid condition, and all who ventured up to the former through the impeding snow drifts were well repaid by the feast of fun. Several thousand skaters showed themselves, but, as might be expected, they were of the hardier sex, as wading through the snow is wisely avoided by the ladies.

Oatman's Rink was well patronized, and the ice therein is faultless, having been cared for excellently throughout the storm. The rink is quite gay, the Major having exhibited his loyalty and beautified his place by a most expansive display of bunting. Good music is to be heard at all hours; in fact, every effort is made by the proprietor to preserve the prestige of his name and add to the number of his patrons.

Macmillan's Park has its full share of patronage. Yesterday a number of the first skaters of the City visited the inclosure. Among these may be named Mr. Bishop, the winner of the prize medal given by Mr. Oatman lately; Messrs. Jenkins, Cheeseman, Aikin, Sniffin, Dupignac, Plympton, Cooke, Meade and Wilson; and among lady skaters, Mrs. Miller, Misses Creighton, Wilson, Ward, the Misses Plympton and Miss Edwards. Two excellent skating Canadians—Messrs. Cooper and Brown—have been astonishing the natives with their vagaries for several days. Last evening the "Park" was crowded, and there, as on Major Oatman's Rink, bonfires blazed, and fireworks let off from time to time lent gayety to the scene already overflowing with it.

JEROME PARK.

There was some disappointment yesterday for those who had arrived at the conclusion that no storm, however boisterous, ought to interrupt the pleasures at the lake in Jerome Park. There was no special train, yesterday, provided for those who wished to repeat the pleasures of the Saturday before. This was either owing to the fact that the presiding genius, Mr. JEROME, did not hope to have any guests, or that it was impossible to obtain a train, owing to the blockade along the line. This last is the most likely cause of the disappointment to those who went to Twenty-sixth-street station at 11 o'clock. Many of these wisely returned home, but quite a number took the ordinary train and reached the station at Fordham. Thence to the chalet and lake they had to wade through drift snow up to—up to—well, pretty high, too high to be pleasant for the ladies, who flung little pettish unpleasant exclamations at the heads of everybody who were not there to take care of them. On arriving at the lake considerable time was consumed in the process of "drying up," after which there was some skating, but not much. A jolly good dance, however, stirred up the young blood and brought back the truant smiles to the lips of the ladies. The party returned to the City by the 5:30 train.

RINK.

The writer of "Winter Sports of the Week," is indebted to an erudite correspondent for the correction of his definition of the word "rink." In a previous article he, the writer aforesaid and the writer now, set an unjustifiable limit to the meaning of the word, when he said, that it meant "a *covered* inclosure devoted to the exercise of games on ice," for as shown most clearly by Mr. W., the correspondent, it is a rink even with its hat off. Somewhat nervous about differing again with the gentleman of research and a copious library, we put it modestly, that we still think that the word is not comprehensive enough in meaning, after all, to justify its application to every lot with a fence around it that happens to have a puddle in it to freeze over. We give our readers the benefit of Mr. W.'s communication, and thank him kindly for the correction, as far as it goes: Rink, *n*, (A Sax. Wrincg, a ring,) a course, a race, the course or proper line in the diversion of curling on the ice, (Scotch.)—OGILVIE. Rink, a ring or circle, *Derb.*—HALLIWILL.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

A Gang of Burglars Break into a Bonded Warehouse and Remove Nearly $12,000 Worth of Silks—Over Two-thirds of the Plunder Recovered by the Police—An Ingenious Operation—No Arrests.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as Roundsman McKELVEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patrolling the posts covered by his platoon, he discovered 34 pieces of black silk, valued at $7,500, piled up behind a door leading into the tenement-house No. 158 Greenwich-street. The roundsman naturally supposed that a burglary had been committed somewhere near the premises, and he accordingly summoned two or three officers from adjoining posts, one of whom took charge of the silk and carried it to the Liberty-street Station-house, while the other assisted Roundsman McKELVEY to search the building. After considerable investigation, the officers discovered that a burglarious entrance had been effected to the United States bonded warehouse, No. 169 Washington-street, owned and occupied by Messrs. M. F. SMITH & Co. This warehouse is situated directly in rear of the tenement-house where the silk was first discovered, and from the traces left by the thieves, the Police ascertained that they had gained access to the rear of the warehouse through the entry and yard of the tenement-house.

The burglars had evidently studied well their proposed scheme of operations, and had passed through the open door and unguarded entrance of the tenement-building without hindrance. After reaching the yard the gang climbed up to the roof of a shed and thence to a high wall which separated the warehouse from the tenement-yard. From this wall the thieves slipped down by means of a ladder and some ropes into a well or yard, about 30 feet long by 10 feet in width, where they were completely hidden from observation, no windows except those belonging to the warehouse looking into the yard. As soon as the burglars had reached the first floor windows, they speedily gained the desired entrance by wrenching open the shutters with their powerful jimmies, two of which were found lying in the yard.

This entrance must have been made about midnight, and it is but fair to the Police to say that no sound could have been detected on either Washington or Greenwich streets, as the premises are so peculiarly constructed. Even had an officer gone through the hallway to the tenement-house while the burglars were at work on the shutters, he could not have made any discovery of the fact of a burglary being in progress. On reaching the interior of the building the thieves must have proceeded with considerable deliberation, for they examined the larger part of the goods stored on the first floor, but as they consisted of the grosser and heavier descriptions of merchandise, nothing was touched. Going up stairs the gang made a closer inspection of the goods stored in the second floor, cutting into and materially injuring several boxes and bales of cloths and farmer's satin; but, as their value was not sufficient to tempt them, the thieves abandoned that floor and proceeded to the next.

On the third floor the thieves opened a large number of cases of valuable silks and velvets, but, strange enough, only removed one piece of velvet, leaving an immense amount of goods scattered about the floor and stock. By this time the burglars must have become impatient, for on their visiting the fourth and upper floor of the warehouse, their attention was evidently attracted by several bulky cases, marked "A. T. STEWART & Co.," two of which they broke open, and proceeded to remove the contents, which consisted of some fifty pieces of black silk, valued at nearly $12,000. Each piece of silk was divested of its wrapping and tickets and the whole removed to the second floor. The ladder, already spoken of, was again brought into requisition, and it was placed across the open space between the high wall and one of the second floor windows. Over this convenient bridge the stolen silks were carried and dropped into the arms of confederates in the tenement house yard. From the indications of a hurried flight, observable upon an inspection of the premises, it is supposed that the burglars were either alarmed by some unconscious person, or surprised in the midst of their nefarious operations by the unwelcome advent of daylight. The ladder and ropes were left as they had been used, and the daring thieves succeeded in escaping with about $3,500 worth of silk. The amount of goods recovered is about $8,000. Every effort will be made by Capt. STEERS and his Detectives to ferret out the perpetrators, but they have as yet no proper clue to act upon. Had the buildings in that vicinity been constructed expressly in favor of burglars they could not have been improved.

IMPORTANT TO TRADES UNION ASSOCIATIONS.

Power to Inflict Fines for Disobedience of Rules, and Working Under Rates, Confirmed.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. C. P. Daly, Justice.

The Master Stevedores Association vs. *Peter H. Walsh.*—The plaintiffs are a corporation, of which the defendant is a member, and is, as its name imports, an association of master stevedores. The Association adopted a by-law or "pledge" to the effect that there should be no variation from the prices adopted by the Association, and that if any member, after an investigation by a Committee, should be found guilty of working for less than the prices fixed, he should forfeit to the Association twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such bill as fixed, which penalty might be collected in the name of the corporation by due process of law.

The complaint alleges that the by-law was subscribed to by the defendant; that the Corporation had fixed the rate of discharging railroad iron from vessels at thirty-two cents a ton, and that the defendant had discharged fifteen hundred tons in violation of this regulation; that he was consequently found guilty by the Association of working for less than the recognized price, and incurred a penalty of $125, for the recovery of which the action is brought.

The complaint is demurred to upon the ground that no action lies upon the facts stated, the specific objection raised by the demurrer being that the by-law is illegal, because the object it is designed to effect is one that is forbidden by law, and that no action can consequently be maintained upon it.

It is declared by the Revised Statutes, vol. 1, p. 691, secs. 8 and 9, that it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire to commit any act injurious to trade or commerce, and that the persons so conspiring shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In the People *vs.* Fisher and others, 14 Wend 9, it was held that it was a violation of this statute for a body of journeyman shoemakers in the Village of Geneva, in this State, to enter into an association for the purpose of preventing any shoemaker in the village from working below certain rates, which object the association sought to attain by imposing a penalty of $10 upon any shoemaker in the village who worked for less, and by a mutual agreement among the members of the association that they would not work for any master shoemaker who should employ a journeyman that infringed their rules unless the journeyman so infringing paid the $10 to the association, and which object was carried into effect by a number of the members of the association quitting the employment of a master shoemaker, who had employed a journeyman at rates below those which the association had agreed upon.

The feature which distinguishes this case from the one under consideration is, that coercive measures were there resorted to to compel a compliance not only on the part of master shoemakers, but of journeymen not members of the association, with the regulations the combination had established. This was undertaking to interfere with the rights of others, and it has frequently been held that combinations to prevent any journeymen from working below certain rates, or to prevent master workmen from employing one except at certain rates, are unlawful, and that the parties engaging in such combination may be indicted for a conspiracy. Case of the journeymen cordwainers of the City of New-York, printed by J. Riley, New-York, 1810. Case of journeymen cordwainers of Pittsburgh, printed at Pittsburgh, 1811. Case of the Philadelphia Boot and Shoemakers, Yates select cases 144, The Philadelphia Journeymen Tailors' case, Phil., 1827, pp. 103, 160; The People *vs.* Trequier and others, 1 Wheeler's Criminal Cases, 142.

In the present case the by-law was limited in its operation to the members composing the corporation and is sought to be enforced against one who had voluntarily subscribed to it. In this respect it is distinguished from the case of The People *vs.* Fisher and others, and from the other cases above cited; but if all the reasons which Chief Justice Savage assigned for the judgment of the Court in The People *vs.* Fisher, are to be received as law, they would apply to this case as well as to that.

They are substantially as follows: That any confederacy or united agreement among journeymen, for the purpose of raising their wages, is an indictable offence at the common law: that journeymen may each singly refuse to work unless they receive an advance of wages, but if they do so by preconcert or association, they may be punished for a conspiracy; that if the journeymen bootmakers of the village of Geneva, by extravagant demands enhance the price of labor at that place, boots made elsewhere may be sold cheaper, and it is therefore an act injurious to trade, so far as respects the trade of the village of Geneva in that particular article, which is all that is necessary to bring the offence within the statute. That the best interests of society require that the price of labor be left to regulate itself or be limited by the demand for it. That combination or confederacy to enhance or reduce the price of it, or of any article of trade or commerce are injurious. That without officious and improper interference, the price of labor will be regulated by the demand for it, but the right does not exist to enhance it by any fixed artificial means. That a mechanic is not obliged by law to work for any particular price. He has a right to say that he will not make a boot for less than a certain price, but has no right to say that no other bootmaker shall make one for less. If one individual does not possess such a right over the conduct of another, no number of individuals can possess it. All combinations, therefore, to effect such an object are injurious, not only to the particular individual opposed, but to the public at large. That if journeymen bootmakers may say what boots shall be made for, it would be optional with them to say that $10 or $50 shall be paid, which would be a monopoly of the most odious kind; that if journeymen can in this way fix their own wages, they would have the power to regulate the price of any manufactured article, and the community might be enormously taxed; that if the journeymen bakers should refuse to work except for enormous wages, and should compel all the journeymen bakers in a city to stop work, the community would be without bread. Such combinations would be productive of derangement and confusion, and if generally entered into would be prejudicial to trade and to the public interest; the truth being that they are wrong in every instance, as industry requires no such means to support it, competition being the life of trade.

Much of what is here said is undoubtedly right and forcibly put. Many of the reasons were applicable to the case before the court, which was correctly determined and in accordance with the adjudged cases. The objection however is that some of the propositions stated are not tenable, and that there is an omission throughout, to distinguish between what it is entirely lawful for either journeymen or master workmen to do in their collective capacity, upon the subject wages, and those unlawful combinations whose object is to control the rate of wages by use of coercive measures.

It is not, nor has it ever been, a rule of the common law that any mutual agreement among journeymen for the purpose of raising their wages, is an indictable offence, or that they are guilty of a conspiracy if, by preconcert and arrangement, they refuse to work unless they receive an advance of wages. The Chief-Justice admitted that he had found but few adjudications upon the subject, and that the offence of conspiracy had been left in greater uncertainty by the common law than most offences. He remarked that precedents in the absence of adjudications were some evidence of what the law is, and he referred to several, but none of them warrant the conclusion that they were founded upon any rule of the common law. He referred to but two adjudged cases: The King *vs.* The Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge, 8 Modern, 11, and The Tub Women *vs.* The Brewers of London, the last of which cases he says has been cited as sound law by all subsequent criminal writers. There is no report of any case under such a name of The Tub Women *vs.* The Brewers of London. It is merely mentioned by name in the case first above cited, as authority for the proposition that a conspiracy of any kind is illegal, though the matter about which the parties conspired might have been lawful for them, or any of them, to do if they had not conspired to do it. The volume Modern, in which this reference is found, is one of the least reliable of the English reports, being full of inaccuracies, blunders and misstatements. Burrows in his reports speaks of it as a miserable bad book, and says that upon being cited the Court of Kings Bench treated it with the contempt that it deserved (1 Burr, 386; 3 *id.*, 1326,) and by a competent authority upon the biography of the reports it is characterized by the epithet of execrable. (Wallace's Common Law Reporters, 3 *id.*, p. 226.) The title, "The Tub Women *vs.* The Brewers of London, is undoubtedly a mistake, and it has been conjectured that the case referred to is The King *vs.* Sterling and others, reported in 1 Lev., 125; 1 Sid, 274; 1 Keb., 350. (See the conjectures of Mr. Emmett and of Mr. Sampson respecting it. Yates' Select Cases, pp. 164, 211, 212.) I entertain no doubt but that this conjecture is correct, and a brief statement of that case will suffice to show what was determined by it. The defendants—brewers of London—were found guilty of a conspiracy, for agreeing that they would brew no small-beer—which was the drink of the poor—for a certain length of time, nor ale, except at a certain price, with the intent of moving the common people to pull down the excise-house and to bring the excisemen into public odium, that they might be impoverished and disabled from paying their rent to the Government, to the diminution of the revenue, which was a very clear case of conspiracy, the design being to impair the public revenue, to inflict pecuniary injury upon all the excisemen, and to stir up a public tumult. Assuming it to be, as I have no doubt it is, the case referred to under the supposititious title of the "Tub Women *vs.* the Brewers of London," it would have been more correct to have said that it warrants the conclusion that though the brewers, or any of them, had the right to cease brewing, or to raise the price of their ale, it was unlawful for them to combine to do so for such an object as the one above stated. The case is an authority simply for a familiar principle of the criminal law, that it is a conspiracy to combine to do a lawful act for an unlawful purpose, or by unlawful means.

As respects the remaining case, The King *vs.* the Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge, it is found in this discredited volume of reports, in further condemnation of which I might cite the remark of an eminent English Judge, Justice Wilmot, that "nine cases out of ten in this book are totally mistaken. The King *vs.* Harris, 7 Term. R. 238; but even the case, as reported there, affords no ground for the inference that there was any such rule at the common law as Chief Justice Savage supposed. In 1721, when this case was decided, there were acts of Parliament regulating the rate of wages. The defendants, according to the report, were indicted for refusing to work unless they received higher rates than the statute allowed. And, as far as can be gathered from the confused statement of the reporter, the conviction was held to be good, because they had conspired to raise their wages beyond what the law permitted. These early English statutes, regulating the price of labor, being wholly inapplicable to us in our colonial condition, were never in force in this country and formed no part of the law of the Colony of New York, at the adoption of our State Constitution, in 1777. This decision, therefore, was limited to England, deriving its whole effect from the statute, the provisions of which it was held the defendants had conspired to defeat.

Chief Justice Gibson declared, in 1821, that it had never been decided in England that it was unlawful for journeymen to agree that they would not work, except for certain wages, or for master workmen to agree that they would not employ any journeymen, except at certain rates. Commonwealth *vs.* Carlisle, 1 Hall's Journal of Jurisprudence for 1822, p. 225. And in corroboration of the statement of the very accurate and eminent jurist, I would add that I have examined down to the present time, and have found no case, either in this country or in England, in which any such decision has been rendered. In some of the elementary writers there are passages giving countenance to such a doctrine and there are some observations of Judges to the same effect. Justice Gross said in The King *vs.* Mawrey, 6 Term R, 636, that in many cases an agreement to do a certain thing has been considered the subject of indictment for a conspiracy, though the same act, if done separately by each individual, without any agreement among themselves, would not have been illegal; as in the case of journeymen conspiring to raise their wages, each may insist upon raising his wages if he can, but if several meet for the same purpose it is illegal, and the parties may be indicted for a conspiracy; but this was put simply by way of illustration as there was no such question in the case, and was evidently made without examination, for no authorities are referred to, and in the case of the Philadelphia Boot and Shoemakers, Yates Select cases 144, case of the Philadelphia Journeymen Tailors, Phil., 1827, pp. 103, 160, Recorder Levy said that a single journeyman may refuse to work, but many journeymen jointly must not, but there the object of the combination was to coerce employers as well as third persons, and the point was not necessarily involved. In the New-York Cordwainer's case *supra*, on the contrary, after an elaborate argument of the question, the Court declared that they would not say that an argument not to work except for certain wages would amount to a conspiracy, without unlawful means were taken to enforce it. In this case, which was tried in this City in 1809, Justice Radcliffe, an eminent Judge of the Supreme Court, was on the bench, having associated with him another distinguished judge, Josiah O. Hoffman, and their opinion upon such a question, after it had been learnedly discussed before them by four of the ablest counsel then in this State, Emmet, Colden, Griffin and Sampson, is entitled to more consideration than the opinion, expressed by way of illustration, by Justice Grose or the passing observation of Recorder Levy.

In the case of the Philadelphia journeymen tailors, printed at Philadelphia, 1827, Recorder Reed, upon a full examination of the subject, and after reviewing the opinion of his predecessor, Recorder Levy, held that an agreement among journeymen not to work unless they received certain wages, where it did not extend beyond themselves, and where no other means were used, was not illegal, though it would be if the object was to operate upon others, not voluntarily entering into the agreement. Journeymen, he said, have an undoubted right, by an agreement among themselves, to regulate their own conduct, to ask as much as they please for their services; but the moment they undertake to interfere with the rights of others, or enter into combinations for such a purpose, the act is criminal and they become conspirators.

In the Commonwealth *vs.* Hunt, Chief-Justice Shaw considered this question and laid down the broad proposition that men are free to work for whom they please or not to work if they so prefer, and that it was not criminal for them to agree together to exercise this right in such a manner as may best subserve their own interest; and in the case of the Hartford carpet weavers, tried before the Superior Court in Connecticut in 1836, printed at Hartford 1836, Chief-Justice Williams told the Jury that if the real nature of the agreement between the defendants was an agreement not to work below certain prices, that that was not an indictable offence, nor the subject of a civil action; that it had been so determined in that Court, and under this ruling the defendants were acquitted. This case is entitled to a great consideration. It was the third trial. A great deal of time was given to it, more than seventy witnesses having been examined. It was elaborately argued by counsel and this ruling of the Chief Justice was made after the case had been considered upon appeal.

The absence of any adjudication upon this question at the common law may be attributable to the fact that there were statutes in England from the passage of the laborers' act in the reign of Edward III., down to the reign of George IV., regulating the rate of wages and forbidding agreements or combinations to evade these statutes; laws made by employers, in the creation of which those who were most affected had no share. By the act of 5, Geo. IV., c. 95, all these statutes were repealed, and as this important statute was prepared with great care, its provisions may be appropriately referred to, both as indicating the state of common law, and as furnishing a good exposition of what the law ought to be upon this subject. It prohibits all persons from attempting by threats, intimidation or violence, to force any workman to quit his employment, or to prevent him from hiring himself to, or accepting work from any person, or for the purpose of compelling him to join any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty for not doing so, or for refusing to comply with any regulations made to obtain an advance, or to reduce the rate of wages or to lessen the hours of labor or the quantity of work; but the act, at the same time, declares that it shall be lawful for any persons to meet together, for the sole purpose of consulting upon or determining the rate of wages which the persons so assembling shall require or demand, or the hours or time they will work in their respective employments, and that they may enter into any agreement, verbal or written, among themselves, for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages which the parties so agreeing may demand, and that the persons so uniting and agreeing shall not be liable to any prosecution or penalty for so doing.

The distinction which this statute makes between the legality of associations among workmen for the protection of their interests, by agreeing as a body not to work below certain prices, and an illegal combination formed for the purpose of making it compulsory upon all the journeymen in a particular branch of business, and of the employers to conform to certain prices by imposing penalties upon the journeymen in a city or town, who refuse to do so, or by agreeing as a body not to work for any employer who will employ such a journeyman, or one who will not pay the penalty or become a member of the combination, or which seeks to accomplish such a purpose by violence, intimidation or other unlawful means, is one that has been slowly arrived at in England, and toward which the Courts in this country have been gradually approximating, for the reason that it has its foundation in the plainest principles of justice. The apprehension that if this be conceded, it would place employers wholly at the mercy of the workmen, who would have it in their power to exact any sum for their services however extravagant, is altogether an imaginary one. It is not possible, by any organization among journeymen, to bring about such a result. The history of English legislation upon the subject of wages, and of the operations of trades unions, show that it is neither in the power of prohibitory laws nor of artificial combinations, to control, arbitrarily, the price of labor, and that no combination can devise any general regulation or scheme that will bring to the same level the skillful and the incompetent, the diligent and the idle. All such matters regulate themselves. If labor is in demand, the rate of compensation will be enhanced in proportion, and if it is not, no combination among workman can prevent the falling of prices. Voluntary associations among workmen, or agreements among them not to work except for certain prices, are effectual only when their demands are just and reasonable, and where they attempt any thing more, they not only fail of their object, but are themselves the chief sufferers. Workmen in every branch or calling are too universally diffused, too dependent upon their necessities, and too diverse in their interests, to make it possible by organization to accomplish anything beyond this, for if those in any one place ask what is exceptionable or unreasonable by the natural law of demand and supply, others will come in and take their places.

But it may be in their power to secure by associated effort what it would not be possible for any one of them to accomplish alone, and that they should have the right to associate together for the mutual protection of their individual interest is so plain that it is singular that it should ever have been questioned. Journeymen may be as well acquainted as their employers with the causes which affect the price of labor, and in this country are generally well informed in such matters. They may be quite as well able to judge whether the ordinary profits of employers justify a reduction or an increase of the rate of wages. Why, then, should they not have the right to come together to consider the condition of the branch of industry in which they are operatives; to impart information to each other, to exchange their views, and discuss in a body a matter in which they are so deeply interested. Merchants meet daily upon 'Change, that they may be thoroughly informed upon all matters relating to the traffic in which they are engaged; and why should not journeymen meet together to consider and act upon a subject so important to them as the general rate of wages. The exact sum which should be required for a day's wages may be fluctuating and uncertain, through the operation of other causes than those of demand and supply, such as the instability of the currency, by which the value of the paper representative of a dollar changes as the circulating medium is increased or diminished. These are matters for the consideration of workmen as well as all other causes affecting the price of their labor, and if they come together, and as the result of their deliberations conclude that a certain rate would be just and reasonable, and that they will not work for less, it would be the heighth of injustice to call such an act a crime by declaring that it was, in the language of the statute, unlawfully conspiring to commit an act injurious to trade or commerce, for which each of them may be indicted and punished.

It is better for the law to leave such matters to the action of the parties interested. To leave master workmen or journeymen free to form what associations they please, in relation to the rate of compensation, as long as they are voluntary. They mutually act upon each other. If the workmen demand too much or the masters offer too little, such a state of things cannot continue long, or be productive of any serious inconvenience to the community, as that party must ultimately give way whose pretensions are not founded in reason and justice. Regina *vs.* Harris, 1 Carr and Marsh, 662. It is otherwise, however, where organizations are formed to intimidate employers, or to coerce other journeymen, and it matters little what are the measures adopted, if the object of them is to interfere with the rights or control the free action of others. It was held, under the English statute I have referred to, that it did not authorize workmen to combine for the purpose of dictating to a master whom he should employ, (Rex *vs.* Rykerdyke, 1 M., and Kobs, 179;) and the several convictions in this country have been in cases where coercive measures were resorted to, either to prevent master workmen from employing journeymen, except at certain rates, or to intimidate journeymen from engaging below such rates, or to compel them to become members of the combination. Every man has the right to fix the price of his own labor; to work for whom he pleases and for any sum he thinks proper, and every master workman has equally the right to determine for himself whom he will employ and what wages he will pay. Any attempt by force, threats, intimidation or other coercive means to control a man in the fair and lawful exercise of these rights is, therefore, an act of oppression, and any combination for such a purpose is a conspiracy.

It may therefore be laid down as the result of this examination, that it is lawful for any number of journeymen or employers to conform to any rule, regulation or agreement fixing the rate of wages to which they are not parties, by the imposition of penalties, by agreeing to quit the service of any employer who employs a journeyman below certain rates, unless the journeyman pays the penalty imposed by the combination, or by menaces, threats, intimidations, violence, or other unlawful means, is a conspiracy for which the parties entering into it may indicted.

The act under which the defendants are incorporated (Laws of New-York, 1863, p. 494,) declares the object of the corporation to be "the better to promote the business and interests of the several members of the Association," and a general power is given to make by-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the act of incorporation or of the laws of the State. There was nothing in the by-law inconsistent with the act of incorporation or with the laws of the State. As individuals, the master stevedores might collectively enter into an agreement not to work under certain rates, and when formed into a corporation, they could, as a corporate body, make a by-law of that nature, being one in the language of the statute, to promote the business and interests of the association. If the by-law is one which it is in the power of the corporation to make, it has the power also to attach to it a penalty for the purpose of enforcing it. All who become members of the corporate body are bound by it, and where the penalty is incurred an action may be brought in the name of the corporation to recover it. The Tobacco Pipe Makers *vs.* Woodroffe, 7 Barn., &c., 838; King *vs.* Clerk, 1 Galk, 349; Company of Feltmakers *vs.* Davis, 1 B. & P., 100; Vinters' Company *vs.* Passy, 1 Burr, 239, 250; Guardians of Trinity House *vs.* Crispin T. Jones, R. 144; Leathy *vs.* Webster, Sayre 251. (Grant on Corporation, 76, 78, 82, 86, 87.) The proper mode of enforcing a by-law is by a pecuniary penalty, for the Corporation cannot, either directly or indirectly, impose any forfeiture of goods or of stock or other corporate interests, for the breach of it. (Matter of the Long Island Railroad Company, 19 Wend., 37.) And the penalty must be certain. (Leathy *vs.* Webster, *supra.*) The words of the by-law are, that the party shall forfeit to the Association twenty-five per cent. of the amount of such bill as fixed by the Association, which penalty may be collected by due proof of law. Though the word forfeit is used, this is not a forfeiture, (Grant on Corporation, 84, 85, 303,) but a pecuniary penalty, and it is sufficiently certain.

This was not a by-law in restraint of trade, for it imposes no restraint upon one party which is not beneficial to the others, and is not, as has been shown, prejudiced to the interests of the public. (Chappel *vs.* Brockway, 21 Wend.; Lawrence *vs.* Kidder, 10 Barb., 641.) The demurrer must be overruled, with costs.

Emerson & Goodrich, Counsel for Association, No. 74 Wall-street.

HELP FOR THE CRETANS.

Meeting of Citizens at the Chamber of Commerce—Addresses by Dr. Howe, of Boston, and John Jay—Resolutions and Executive Committee.

At the call of the Mayor, a public meeting of citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering what measures should be taken to aid the Cretans in their efforts to recover their liberty and to beat back the hordes of their oppressive master, the Sultan of Turkey.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE, who proposed that Mayor HOFFMAN preside on the occasion, and that Mr. CHAS. H. TUCKERMAN act as Secretary; which proposition was adopted.

Mayor HOFFMAN, on taking the chair, said that he acted in the matter cheerfully, and so far as was in his power would endeavor to advance the aim of our people to help the Cretans in their struggle against the barbarous Turks.

The address of the Greek inhabitants of Crete to the President of the United States was then read.

Mr. J. H. CHOATE then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the address to which we have listened of the Greek inhabitants of the Island of Crete, to the President of the United States, is the appeal of a suffering Christian people to the whole people of this Republic, and demands at our hands the utmost sympathy and the most prompt aid in this the hour of their dire distress.

Resolved, That apart from all political considerations, we are bound by the common claims of humanity and Christian charity to inaugurate in this place such measures as will give the most immediate and effective relief to the Christian people of the Island of Crete.

Resolved, That for this purpose this meeting appoint a Committee, to consist of the following citizens of New-York:

E. D. Morgan,	N. Chanler,
John T. Hoffman,	S. B. Chittenden,
George Bancroft,	Dr. Roleston,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,	John R. Brady,
Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams,	A. T. Stewart,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Prosper M. Wetmore,
Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows,	James K. Place,
Peter Cooper,	Charles P. Daly,
Royal Phelps,	Rev. H. W. Beecher,
T. T. Stranahan,	Henry Grinnell,
Rev. Dr. Storrs,	John K. Hackett,
August Belmont,	Cyrus W. Field,
Wm. H. Anthon,	Robert B. Minturn,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	Robert L. Kennedy,
E. Caylus,	Robert L. Cutting,
Henry T. Tuckerman,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Samuel G. Ward,	Eugene Dutilh,
Benj. G. Arnold,	Frank E. Howe,
Moses H. Grinnell,	W. W. Evans,
Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,	D. Devlin,
Geo. Opdyke,	Geo. Franghiadi,
D. Colden Murray,	Victor De Launay,
John A. Ralli,	A. Gracie King,
James Thomson,	Chas. Munginger,
George C. Ward,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Lawrence Wells,	Henry A. Smythe,
Francis G. Shaw,	Geo. D. Pitipis,
Charles K. Tuckerman,	Dr. Russ,
Dr. Willard Parker,	Geo. Wm. Curtis,
Capt. J. J. Comstock,	Samuel B. Ruggles,
C. E. Detmold,	Wm. B. Astor,
Rev. Dr. Hitchcock,	James Brown,
Henry W. Sage,	George Bliss, Jr.,
Prof. Vincenzo Botto,	Joseph Thorn,
Leonard W. Jerome,	John McMullen,
Rev. Dr. Littlejohn,	Adrian Iselin,
Joseph H. Choate,	Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood,
Henry Clews,	John Jay,
John Bloodgood,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Fred'k A. Lane,	David Dows.
Horace Gray,	

Resolved, That for the more effective furtherance of the measures an Executive Committee be appointed immediately by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to collect funds, food, and clothing, and to forward the same under proper auspices to the place of destination, and to attend to such other business connected therewith as shall be deemed advisable. Such Executive Committee shall consist of nine members beside the officers of this meeting, and they shall furnish a full and minute report of their proceedings.

Resolved, That a public meeting of the citizens of New-York be called at an early day for the purpose of more enlarged and general action in relation to this movement.

The following is the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Thorn, Frank E. Howe, R. L. Cutting, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel G. Ward, John R. Ralli, Theodore Roosevelt, George Bliss, Jr., Wm. T. Blodgett.

The Chairman and Secretary were added to the Committee.

Mr. JOHN JAY offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That among the resolutions to be presented at the proposed public meeting, the Committee be requested to report one or more to the following effect:

1. Respectfully advising the President and Congress of the United States of the deep sympathy felt by the people of New-York with the efforts of the Greeks now living under the dominion of the Sultan, to secure their independence, and reëstablish their nationality.

2. Earnestly requesting the President to give fitting expression to the sentiments of the American people on the subject for the advancement of the government of Europe.

3. Requesting the President and Congress to consider also the propriety of such further utterance of action toward the accomplishment of a peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the pending struggle as may comport with the observance toward the Sublime Porte of the principles and practice of international neutrality, as exhibited from its foundation by the American Government in reference to the disputes of foreign nations.

Mr. JAY supported the resolution with a few brief remarks.

Dr. HOWE, of Boston, being present, made an able statement of the case for the Cretans, and congratulated the citizens of New-York that they had taken steps in the right direction.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by other gentlemen, after which it adjourned.

Probable Homicide in the Eleventh Ward—A Man Shot by a Car Conductor.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the denizens of the Eleventh Ward were startled by the occurrence of a shooting affray, when a man was severely and probably fatally wounded. It appears that CHARLES W. BROWNING, a Sixth-avenue car conductor, and until recently a member of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, went to No. 89 Cannon-street, and asked for his wife, from whom he had been estranged by reason of some alleged irregularities on her part. Finding that she was in, BROWNING went up stairs and demanded admittance to the room. GEO. HULL, who resides at No. 89, came out and endeavored to persuade the hus and to go away, which at first was unheeded. Finding that BROWNING was determined to create a disturbance, HULL attempted to put him out of the house, when a struggle ensued, during which BROWNING drew a large-sized revolver and discharged one chamber at HULL, the ball from which took effect in the abdomen. An alarm was soon given, and BROWNING was arrested by Officer STAPLETON, of the Eleventh Precinct, and the wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition, though somewhat easier since the ball was extracted. BROWNING will be taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Court, for examination.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

DRIVING CATTLE.

ISRAEL LIPPMAN was arrested on Friday evening by Officer SCHNEIDER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having violated one of the City ordinances, by driving seventy-four head of cattle through Greenwich-street, at 8:30 o'clock, whereas the law directs that no cattle shall be so driven until after 9 P. M. and before midnight. The accused admitted the fact, and was required to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

The Paris Exposition—Sailing of the Mercury Postponed.

The ship *Mercury*, Capt. STETSON, for Havre, which was expected to sail yesterday, with a cargo for the Paris Exposition, still lies at Pier No. 6 North River, and in the present condition of the river and harbor it does not appear likely that she will leave for some days to come. Her cargo comprises machinery of all kinds, pictures, pianos, models, firearms, cannon, clothing, furniture, railroad cars, ambulances, books, toys, glassware, lamps, and almost every kind of manufactured article that is produced in this country. A number of packages were taken on board yesterday. Among the latest arrivals were a railroad car for Bombay, manufactured by STEPHENSON. The car is nearly twice the size of one of our city cars, and has a very high double roof, and other contrivances for defending its occupants from the heat. An immense bed-plate, weighing many tons, is also on board. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting this over from Jersey City, but once on the dock, it was swung on board the *Mercury* without difficulty, and now lies securely fastened on the after part of the deck.

The ship has still room for about two hundred barrels more freight, and it is quite likely that she will be entirely filled up, should she lie here until the end of next week. She is a trim, staunch vessel, and will doubtless make good time when once at sea, but in the present condition of the river and harbor no prudent navigator would tempt misfortune by permitting his vessel to leave the wharf. The *Mercury* will take out but one passenger.

Card from E. P. Belden.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As some of my friends are annoyed by a similarity of names, I wish to state through your columns that I am not the E. P. BELDEN, or the EZEKIEL PORTER BELDEN, who was recently arrested, and is now under indictment, charged with defrauding the revenue. ERASTUS P. BELDEN, No. 111 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 19.—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool*—Joseph Brown, Esq., New-York; Samuel Augi and Claxton Augi, London; Wm. De Leuw, Capt. Stephenson, Royal Navy; Juan Marino, E. Tarlton, British Army, Hamilton; Mr. Rivett, British Army, Hamilton; Mr. Kelly and servant, British Army, Toronto; John Langton and wife, Ottawa, C. W.; Arthur Wade, England; Mr. Sandford, Chicago; W. S. Soland, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Sandford and child, Chicago; Mrs. Fletcher and child, England; Miss M. L. Parker, Rev. John Harwood, Mr. McKeown, Toronto; Jno. W. Wharton, C. Sewell, T. A. Murray.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mrs. James Reid, Thomas Rourk, A. W. Cooper, Henry Hamilton, E. Owens, H. H. Bowne, Mrs. Deitz, E. H. Sherwood, James Amory, Wm. Peterson, George Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hendrickson, Miss Mary Rodgers, Hiram Wood, John T. Anderson, Master and Miss Anderson, Mrs. Capers, C. K. Gray, Capt. B. A. Thompson, Miss Tilie Lyle, Miss Hattie E. Coit, James C. Harley, Burch Noe, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Miss Carrie Patterson, Capt. T. P. Rodgers, C. D. Collins, Michael Pierson, H. Q. Merritt, A. B. Simpson, A. Rutledge, C. Hayt, H. Roberts, Miss Annie Boyd, John Brown, Miss Wilder, B. G. Spaulding, Miss Mary Amory, Wm. B. Hill, J. W. Payne, and 19 in the steerage—Total, 43.

In steamship Columbia, for Havana—A. Van Santrood, Mrs. Van Santrood, Miss Van Santrood, E. T. Russell, Mr. Foster, Fred. Ferdor, Miss Ferdor, Victor Wandevar, J. L. Herritt, Miss J. T. Allen, Miss Herritt, R. Thompson, Christoph Luhrs, Francisco Assy, James Barrett and wife, A. Laurel, C. J. Tibre, Edward Footman, Miss Lee, Master Lee, Pedro Purs, A. Jacoby, Fiamena Bowers, G. Lefrevre, Salvador Rivan, Fillipe Obispo, John Williams, David Holcove, B. Varona, H. S. Marsh, John Weeland, Jose Antonio Terry—Total, 34.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 03 | Moon rises... 5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 34 | Gov. Island. 8 23 | Hell Gate... 9 4

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Cumbria, Winchester, Rio Janeiro, Brett, Son & Co.; City of Cork, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Montgomery, Faircloth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison; Columbia, Barton, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Kalorama, Borlace, Baltimore, J. B. Small.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Rangoon, Thomas, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros & Co.; Columbia, Robinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Plumps, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brig Nellie Johnson, (Br.,) Knight, Kingston, Jam., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners David Currie, Pollock, St. Mark's, Fla., Wenonah, Taylor, St. Thomas, R. B. Eldridge.

Arrived.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Snyder, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Wm. Tibbets, McKene, Savannah Jan. 12, Tybee 13th; put into this port for coal; is bound to Boston.

Brig Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hill, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Essex, (Br.,) Barker, Windsor 15 ds., to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Is in the ice at Hart Island.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) St. Clair, Cornwallis, with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Smith, Fortune Bay, N. F., 13 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Exemplar, (Br.,) Brooks, Cornwallis, to H. J. De Wolf & Co. is in the ice at Hart Island.

Schr. Wildfire, Mallady, Fortune Bay, N. F., 11 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Jennie Tyler, Froslick, Fortune Bay, N. F., 1 ds., with fish to master.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Cork, Saxonia, Columbia, Wilmington, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Meade, Montgomery, Mariposa, San Salvador, Juno, Hatteras, Niagara.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brig Chesapeake, from Newburn.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, Baltimore; schr. Robert Patton, New-York. Sld. ship Amelia, for Liverpool. Cld. bark Ostendia, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York pilot-boat F. A. Perkins is reported to have been sunk by collision with an unknown vessel on the morning of the 17th inst., off Sandy Hook. No particulars.

The steamship Saragossa, which was to have sailed yesterday, is detained in consequence of the ice.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.—The Spanish —— Pajaro del Acceano, from Havana 11th inst. for New-York, put into Norfolk to-day, leaking badly, having encountered severe gales.

HARTFORD
Accident Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - - - $300,000

NEW-YORK OFFICE,

NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY,

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 131, Jan. 19, 1867.

22, 58, 15, 63, 75, 46, 50, 28, 2, 77, 52, 32, 4.

KENTUCKY—CLASS H, Jan. 19, 1867.

62, 30, 47, 17, 28, 65, 38, 56, 7, 67, 27, 37, 26.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 55, Jan. 19, 1867.

16, 5, 63, 71, 30, 69, 55, 49, 28, 25, 24, 35, 31.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 56, Jan. 19, 1867.

36, 60, 52, 27, 34, 68, 55, 20, 17, 10, 44, 40, 74.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.